

Diana Will Divorce, And Never Be Queen

She Declares She'll Keep Title, But Children Stay With Charles

Washington Post Service
LONDON — Diana, Princess of Wales, agreed Wednesday to a divorce. She keeps the title and the house, known as Kensington Palace. She also keeps a role in the lives of the children.
Or at least that was her version in a statement she released after a meeting with Prince Charles. Buckingham Palace claimed that no details of the divorce had been worked out and said the queen was "most interested" to hear of Diana's announcement.
In any case, she has agreed to the divorce. On that much everyone seemed to agree.
Her lawyers will see about money — although the queen will have the last word on that. Charles gets custody; there was never any question about that. If all goes well and he lives long enough, he also gets the crown, but the queen will see about that, too.
He has said he has no plans to remarry, so Camilla Parker Bowles, his mistress, does not get much. She was divorced recently and has appeared in public with Charles. Diana has said she would not mind remarrying, and though she is reported to be dating an unnamed rich man, there have been no reports of a possible engagement.
The announcement Wednesday was *ex parte*, as the lawyers say. Diana made it on her own, taking everyone by surprise. Her agreement to a divorce was, to a large extent, forced by a higher authority. In December, Queen Elizabeth II essentially ordered the two to get it over with.
He said fine. She dallied — until Wednesday — although lawyers for the two have reportedly been very busy recently.
No date was set and little comment was made. The statement from her public relations assistant said: "The Princess of Wales has agreed to Prince Charles' request for a divorce. The Princess will continue to be involved in all decisions relating to the children and will remain at Kensington Palace with offices at St. James Palace."
That could be awkward, since that is where Charles lives.
She also will "retain the title and be known as Diana, Princess of Wales," it said.
The Buckingham Palace statement followed two hours later.
Her agreement — if consummated — eliminates the nightmare scenario: a his and her coronation, each arriving in separate ceremonial horse-drawn coaches. The prospect was real: In theory and by law, were he to become king, she would have become queen, bearing an act of Parliament.
But it does not end the story that has captivated the world and provided employment for hundreds of journalists. She has not sworn off remarrying, nor her royal jewelry, her penchant for revealing interviews or her desire, as she put it in one of them, to be "Queen of Hearts," an "ambassador to the world."
Diana Spencer married Charles, Prince of Wales, in 1981. At the time, See DIVORCE, Page 5



Mr. Major greeting Mr. Spring, right, and Mr. Bruton in London.

A 'Firm' Date Set For Talks on Ulster

But Major and Bruton Exclude IRA Without a New Cease-Fire

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service
LONDON — The prime ministers of Britain and Ireland tried Wednesday to salvage the bomb-shattered Northern Ireland peace process by setting a "firm" date, June 10, for talks among all the parties in the province committed to nonviolence.
The prime ministers, John Major of Britain and John Bruton of Ireland, patching up differences that had contributed to the breakdown in the process, proposed a two-step procedure leading to the talks: Dayton-style discussions among the parties beginning next week, followed by elections in Northern Ireland to let voters decide who will take part in the June negotiations.
Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, will be excluded from the entire process unless and until the IRA reinstates the ceasefire it terminated after 17 months by exploding a bomb in London Feb. 9.
By design, the agreement contained something for everyone to like, but also something for everyone to reject — should anyone choose to do so.
Yet it struck the first hopeful chord in months, and was generally, but cautiously, welcomed — although the IRA has yet to be heard from.
The most significant element of this elaborate plan — a hybrid of ideas previously put forward by various Roman Catholic and Protestant political leaders in Northern Ireland — was the fixed date for talks. The IRA had cited the absence of a date as a reason for ending its ceasefire.
The inclusion of a date prompted some questioning of Mr. Major on Wednesday about whether he was allowing himself to be "bombed" into concessions. To the contrary, he responded, saying that holding up the peace process because of the IRA violence would have given greater authority to terrorists.
The preliminary Dayton-style discussions — "proximity talks" among the parties — are a concession by Britain to Ireland, which had been urging such a course for months. The Catholic parties, called "nationalists" and the Protestant parties, called "unionists," will not have to meet face to face. They can speak through intermediaries from the two governments. This was particularly important to the unionists and will be even more so should Sinn Féin — their arch-enemy — be allowed in.
The topics will include the ground rules for the June talks and for the elections.
The idea of electing negotiators was a concession to Mr. Major and to the unionist parties, the majority of the population in Northern Ireland. The nationalist parties, outnumbered in the province, reacted with fury to this proposal when Mr. Major suggested it in January. On Wednesday, while expressing reservations, they did not reject it.
The exclusion of Sinn Féin until the IRA reinstates the ceasefire — strongly endorsed by both prime ministers — may also be a problem, in part because Sinn Féin insists that it cannot control the IRA. But Mr. Major gave the party a strong incentive to try, by dropping some of his earlier preconditions.
Martin McGuinness of Sinn Féin, thought to be closest to the IRA, gave the proposal a "cautious welcome."

Struggling Dole Gets a Boost, but Faces New Challenges



Steve Forbes celebrating his upset victory in Arizona. More campaign news, Page 3.

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — After a week of growing doubts about his candidacy, Senator Bob Dole has picked up his first two primary victories and can even find some reasons for modest optimism with the results in Arizona.
Patrick J. Buchanan's surging candidacy did not carry him to the victory in Arizona that many had predicted, which deprives him of crucial momentum as the focus shifts to the South Carolina primary on Saturday. And Lamar Alexander's poor showing prevents him from emerging as the logical alternative to Mr. Dole that Mr. See CAMPAIGN, Page 6

NEWS ANALYSIS
Alexander had tried to position himself to be. But Mr. Dole, the struggling front-runner, continues to face a series of difficult challenges in the approaching contests in the South, starting with South Carolina, and in New England and New York.
Steve Forbes's re-emergence, this time with a positive advertising message replacing his negative attacks, presents Mr. Dole with a challenger whose bankroll assures his continued presence in the race, in contrast to Mr. Alexander, whose finances are running low.
And Tuesday's split decisions make the South Carolina primary a contest that Mr. Dole must win to remain competitive in the surge of 19 primaries and caucuses in 10 days. "I think we have to win South Carolina," said Scott Reed, Mr. Dole's campaign manager. "It serves as the springboard to Super Tuesday," March 12.
While public attention focused on Mr. Dole, See CAMPAIGN, Page 6

The Results

How the leading Republican candidates scored.

	N.D.	S.D.	AR
Lamar Alexander	6%	9%	7%
Pat Buchanan	18%	29%	27%
Bob Dole	42%	45%	30%
Steve Forbes	20%	13%	33%

Source: AP

Mr. Forbes and Mr. Buchanan, the crucial event may turn out to be Mr. Alexander's failure to do better than a distant fourth in Arizona, South Dakota or North Dakota.
Mr. Dole's supporters believe that if they can turn the contest into a two-man fight between their man and Mr. Buchanan, they will be able to start winning decisively. To do so, Mr. Dole must first push Mr. Alexander out and then try to oust Mr. Forbes. But that task became more difficult Tuesday.
Mr. Forbes's victory in Arizona, following his victory last Saturday in Delaware, shows he has pulled out of the tailspin that began when he failed to meet expectations in Iowa and New Hampshire and his blitz of negative advertising began to turn voters against his candidacy.
His immediate problem, however, is that there are few opportunities in the near future for him to capitalize on his success. He has not surfaced as a major competitor in South Carolina and his support has fallen in much of New England, where

Arafat Orders Militants to Give Up Arms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Yasser Arafat warned Muslim militants Wednesday that if they did not surrender their weapons by Friday, the police would raid their homes and seize illegal arms.
The Palestinian leader gave the notice following an ultimatum from Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel that if Mr. Arafat did not crack down on militant groups, Israel might not pull troops out of most of the West Bank town of Hebron in March as agreed to in the Israel-PLO accords.
Mr. Peres is fighting for his political survival after two weekend suicide bombings claimed by the Islamic fundamentalist Hamas movement that sent his popularity plummeting only three months before general elections.
A victory by Mr. Peres's challenger, the rightist leader Benjamin Netanyahu, could dim Mr. Arafat's chances of eventually upgrading the two-year old Palestinian autonomy to a full state.
But Mr. Netanyahu, the leader of Israel's main opposition Likud party, softened his position Wednesday toward the peace process with the Palestinians, saying the talks would continue if his party won the coming elections.
Khaled Kidreh, the attorney-general in Mr. Arafat's self-rule government said anyone possessing weapons would be liable for up to 15 years in jail.
"Anyone on whom we have information that he is keeping explosives or any kind of weapons, we will arrest him and we will take legal steps," he said.
Palestinian police announced earlier that all unlicensed weapons must be surrendered by Friday.
Afterward, the police will search homes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for illegal arms, said the Palestinian

In a policy shift, Syria denounces the two bombings in Israel. Page 6.

See ISRAEL, Page 6

Russia and Belarus Pledge to Work Toward Uniting the Countries

Reuters
MOSCOW — The presidents of Russia and Belarus took tentative steps Wednesday toward uniting their countries, promising deeper integration between the former Soviet republics.
"This goal is possible," President Boris N. Yeltsin said after talks with President Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus. "We should not rush it and prepare it thoroughly, but we also should not be too slow." He said he hoped the merger would happen while both he and Mr. Lukashenko were still presidents.
Belarus, a country of 10 million people between Russia and Poland, has

Moscow says it will slow the pace of privatization. Page 11.

struggled to find an identity in four years of independence, and Mr. Lukashenko, elected in 1994, has long sought political and economic integration with his giant neighbor.
Mr. Lukashenko said he agreed with Mr. Yeltsin, but they did not spell out what was meant by unity or how ties between two sovereign states could be tightened.
Mr. Yeltsin, facing a strong challenge in Russia's presidential election in June, could see closer ties with Belarus as a way to steal points from the Communists, who want to rebuild the Soviet Union voluntarily.
Gennadi A. Zyuganov, the leader of the Russian Communist Party, said he welcomed the deal. "A very important step has been made in restoring historic justice," he said.
But Anatoli Lebedko, deputy chairman of the Belarussian Parliament panel on international relations, was skeptical.
"Parliamentary ratification of international treaties, especially of such dimensions, are necessary and the head of state should have, on the eve of his trip, at least acquainted Parliament with them," he said.
Russia and Belarus agreed Tuesday to write off mutual debts and Mr. Yeltsin said wide-ranging cooperation between former Soviet states might go further in March, possibly bringing in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia.
Meanwhile, former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev threw his hat into the ring again Wednesday, announcing that he was "100 percent sure" he would run in presidential elections in June, Agence France-Presse reported from Moscow.
Scorning dismal opinion poll ratings and the ire of many who hanker for the old Soviet Union, he said there was no other candidate able to lead the country.

Loony for Lottery, Britain Prospers

Washington Post Service
LONDON — Britain's National Lottery was just a game when it began 15 months ago. Officials figured its revenue would provide a modest but respectable sum for "good causes." Nobody dreamed that 90 percent of the adult population would play it, that they would spend as much cash on it as they do on Britain's greatest craving, candy, or that it would generate more revenue than all but the largest British corporations.
The craze is diverting money from charities, from goods and services and from competing private gambling operations. The retail sales index shudders. The Bank of England is taking note.
Now that the good-causes money is being distributed, something else is happening that nobody quite imagined: a construction binge unrivaled in Britain perhaps since the rebuilding of bombed-out London after World War II, financed by lottery grants. Museums, art galleries, theaters and stadiums are going up, grand old structures are being restored and grander new ones are on the drawing board. The British National Lottery is altering the landscape.
Unlike many other lotteries, whose remaining funds, after prizes and expenses, go into the state's coffers, Britain is determined that most of its money should go into new projects — the good causes. These include the arts, sports, the national heritage, charities and celebration of the millennium.
As a result, the mad rush for lottery billions is spawning a new class, and clash, of supplicants: charity against charity, city against city, north against south, opera lovers

See GAMBLE, Page 6

AGENDA

Miami Robbery Gang Is Indicted

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MIAMI (Reuters) — U.S. prosecutors announced Wednesday the indictment of a gang of robbers that preyed on Miami tourists, saying they could be responsible for more than 200 crimes that have darkened Florida's reputation as a holiday destination.
A 23-count indictment charged 12 residents with tourist robberies. The gang preyed on women, the elderly and foreigners who were unlikely to speak English. Officials said the 12 suspects were members of a ring that operated at Miami International Airport.

Dow Jones
Down 43.00
5506.21

Trib Index
Down 0.39%
133.92

The Dollar
New York West close previous close
DM 1.468 1.4623
Pound 1.5323 1.541
Yen 104.70 104.32
FF 5.026 4.9869

Newstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11.3000
Angles	12.50 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Cameroon	1.600 CFA	Catar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	SE 5	Reunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1.100 CFA	Senegal	1.100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2.800 Lire	Tunisia	1.250 Din
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. M.	(\$1.20)

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Decoded Soviet Cables Point to an American Physicist

A photo, above, of Mr. Hall from his Los Alamos identity card. At left, an excerpt from an intercepted cable deciphered over the years by the NSA.

The father of the Soviet atomic bomb, Igor Kurchatov, said in a wartime memo that the

microanalysis — firstly at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York and, since 1962, at the Cavendish Laboratory and then in the Department of Zoology at the University of Cambridge. There, until his retirement, he was recognized throughout the world as the guiding spirit of his chosen subject.

It long has been known that another agent was David Greenglass, the brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who, with her husband Julius, was executed for treason in 1953 in a highly controversial case. Greenglass was working as a machinist in the explosives division at Los Alamos.

TRAVEL UPDATE

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Antigua 2 (dedicated phones)	914-740	Dominican Republic ♦	1-800-771-7877	Korea 2	550-PONE	Saudi Arabia	1800-15
Antigua 2 (pay phones)	1-800-266-4663	Ecuador	999-171	Liechtenstein ♦	153-977	Seychelles ♦	0040-177-177
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Egypt (Cairo) ♦	356-4077	Lithuania	8-1977	Slovak Republic ♦	0040-99-999
Australia	8-10-133	El Salvador	800-1776	Luxembourg	0800-015	South Africa ♦	8-900-99-0001
Austria 2	800-8870	Fiji Islands	800-890-100-3	Macao	0800-121	Spain	900-99-0013
Australia (Optima) ♦	1-800-5811-10	Finland ♦	9100-1-0286	Malaysia ♦	800-0016	Sweden ♦	020-797-011
Australia (Telstra) ♦	1-800-891-877	France ♦	19-0087	Martha ♦	93-800-877-8000	Switzerland ♦	153-777
Austria ♦	022-903-016	Germany ♦	0120-0012	Mexico ♦	19-0087	Syrian Arab Republic ♦	0888
Bahamas ♦	1-800-269-2111	Ghana ♦	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ♦	001-800-745-1111	Taiwan	0800-14-0877
Bahrain	800-777	Guam	959-1366	(Caribbean & Bermuda) ♦	06-022-9179	Tanzania	001-999-13-877
Barbados ♦	1-800-334-0042	Guatemala ♦	195	Netherlands ♦	000-999	Turkey ♦	1-800-877-8000
Belgium ♦	0800-10014	Honduras ♦	121	New Zealand	171	Ukraine	8-100-12
Belize (Paytel)	550	Hong Kong	800-1877	Nicaragua (Managua)	000-1927	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Belize (all other) ♦	812	Hungary ♦	00-800-001-877	Paraguay	115	United Arab Emirates ♦	800-131
Bermuda ♦	1-800-423-0877	India ♦	800-9003	Peru	726	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Bolivia	0800-3333	Indonesia ♦	001-137	Philippines (Cebu) ♦	105-011	United Kingdom (Mansory)	0500-89-0877
Brazil	800-8016	Indonesia (Indonesian)	001-801-15	Philippines (Manila) ♦	105-011	Uruguay	0500-89-0877
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia (Netherlands)	080-801-15	Philippines (PAGCOR) ♦	105-011	Vietnam City ♦	772-187
Bulgaria ♦	800-100-1010	Israel ♦	1-800-023-2001	Philippines (P&T)	105-011	Vietnam	800-1111-0
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Italy ♦	177-102-2727	Poland ♦	00-800-111-3112	Vietnam (calling centers)	1201-1311
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Jamaica ♦	172-1877	Portugal ♦	00917-4-877		
Chile	00-00317	Jamaica (Islands)	875	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000		
China ♦	108-13	Jamaica (ports/docks)	5	Romania ♦	01-800-0877		
Colombia	980-120-010	Japan (IDC) ♦	0066-55-877	Russia (Moscow) ♦	155-6133		
Costa Rica ♦	0800-1023-01-23	Japan (KDD) ♦	0059-131	Russia (all other) ♦	8099-155-6133		
Croatia ♦	99-285-0013	Jersey	18-800-777	St. Lucia ♦	1-800-277-7466		
Cyprus ♦	080-900-01	Korea ♦	0800-12	Salpasa (Thailand and Laos) ♦	1-233-0333		
Czech Republic ♦	0042-087-187	Korea (Dongam) ♦	0036-12				

البيان

THE AMERICAS

Forbes Back in the Mainstream

Victory in Arizona Leaves Republican Race Murky

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Steve Forbes' unexpectedly large victory in the Arizona presidential primary keeps him in the thick of the Republican Party race and ratchets up the pressure on his rivals to do well in the next important contest, Saturday in South Carolina, candidates and analysts said Wednesday.

The publisher's strong showing in Arizona, giving him the lead in total delegates to date, left the Republican race remarkably murky in a year when a winner was expected to be decided early.

"Clearly it's going to be a much longer, drawn-out battle" than expected, Patrick J. Buchanan said.

With three of the candidates having won at least two primaries or caucuses so far, there was increasing talk of the possibility that no candidate might emerge with a majority of delegates before the Republican convention in August.

Mr. Forbes took 34 percent of the Arizona vote Tuesday, to 29 percent for Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and 27 percent for Mr. Buchanan. All his rivals said that his heavy spending had given him an unfair advantage.

Mr. Buchanan immediately

sharpened his attacks on Mr. Forbes' social positions, which could be an important issue in the conservative Southern states where primaries are coming up.

Mr. Dole easily carried races in lightly populated North and South Dakota, allowing him to claim Tuesday's results as a victory. "I like the Dakotas best, of course," he said, "but we won two out of three and we're going to win three out of four this week."

Lamar Alexander, the former Tennessee governor, could do no better than single-digit finishes in the three states Tuesday. Other Republicans called on him to step aside.

Victory in South Carolina could vault one of the candidates to a strong showing Tuesday, when eight states hold primaries.

But Mr. Forbes indicated Wednesday that he had already written off the southeastern state. "Senator Dole has a very formidable lead in South Carolina," he said on CNN. "He should win that fairly easily."

Mr. Forbes said, however, that he had "a very good chance" of winning in the New York primary on March 7.

If Mr. Forbes, enjoying a surge attributed to a more positive advertising campaign, is looking past South Carolina, Mr. Dole and Mr. Buchanan have

made a point of saying they are not. Mr. Dole has called South Carolina a must-win. Mr. Buchanan has described it as "the key to the kingdom."

South Carolina voters, Mr. Buchanan said Wednesday, would "send a message to the South and to the North in the primary that is coming up on Tuesday."

More than 226 of the 996 delegates for nomination needed will be decided Tuesday in eight states from Connecticut to Colorado.

South Carolina, long one of the poorest and most segregated states in the nation, has transformed itself in the last two decades, thanks to an economic boom built on modernization and enticing outside industries and businesses. The state has become increasingly Republican. In the 1992 election, its voters cast the second highest percentage of the vote in the nation for George Bush, after Mississippi.

Mr. Dole has won the endorsements of party leaders and organizers in South Carolina, who expect his mainstream conservatism to prevail.

Mr. Buchanan's social conservatism is expected to draw support, too. But his attacks on global free trade may ring hollow in a state that owes much of its renewal to having enticed French, German and Japanese firms.

A clear victory there could help Mr.

The Road Ahead

Next week's Republican primaries and caucuses, plus delegates at stake. Total delegates in parentheses.



March 2	South Carolina 37	March 5	Maryland 32
Wyoming (20)	12	Massachusetts 37	
March 3	Puerto Rico 14	Minnesota (33)	0
March 5	Colorado 27	Rhode Island 16	
Connecticut 42		Vermont 12	
Georgia 27		Washington (36)	0
Maine 15		New York (102)	93

Number of delegates won:
Steve Forbes 60
Patrick J. Buchanan 37
Bob Dole 35
Lamar Alexander 10
Total delegates votes: 1990, needed to nominate: 996

U.S. territory not represented in Congress and without electors casting vote in the presidential election. Sources: Republican National Committee, AP

Dole, who has yet to win outside his native Midwest.

But Mr. Buchanan, like Mr. Forbes, indicated that he could absorb a loss in South Carolina. "Bob Dole is the one who has got everything at stake there," he said. "And I think Lamar Alexander has got everything at stake there."

Murdoch Election Offer Annoys Rival Networks

By Lawrie Miffin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To hear the wrath of Rupert Murdoch's competitors, one would think that the chairman of News Corp. had proposed treason. What Mr. Murdoch plans to do is give major-party presidential candidates an hour of free time on his Fox television network in autumn, so they could make a final campaign pitch to the public.

He even said he got the idea, in part, from Vice President Al Gore. The three traditional networks, through various voices, always off the record, chastised Mr. Murdoch for "grandstanding," accused him of "pretending" to have a news division, scoffed at the proposal itself and accused him of toadying to politicians.

Meanwhile, independent analysts who study the media's role in electoral politics — and rarely find themselves praising Mr. Murdoch — applauded his plan and said the three other networks were overreacting.

"You can quibble with details, but it seems a little churlish when he has just put something on the table," said Paul Taylor, who quit his job as a political reporter at The Washington Post to work as an independent lobbyist, supported by foundation grants, trying to persuade the television networks to provide more air time to political candidates.

Ed Foully, the executive director of the Pew Center for Civic Journalism and a former network news reporter and executive, said: "The United States is the only democracy in the world that sells television time to candidates for public office, except for Russia, unfortunately. I salute Murdoch for doing this."

What Mr. Murdoch has done is to promise an hour of prime time to the candidates — he assumes a Democrat and a Republican, but said he would include any candidate qualified by the Commission for Presidential Debates for the three presidential debates to be televised this autumn by all four networks. He also offered 10 one-minute "position statements" to each qualified candidate, which Fox would broadcast intermittently during prime-time programs.

Mr. Murdoch also asked the other networks to join him in providing additional free time to the candidates, so that they would all suffer less entertainment time revenue. But he said he did not expect the other three to "follow our lead."

Following Mr. Murdoch's lead is one of the last things CBS, NBC and ABC care to do. In their view, Fox is not truly a network, because its news division is small; it does not produce a nightly national newscast and has very little in the way of public-affairs programs, like "Nightline" or "60 Minutes" or "Dateline."

The other networks also argue that the campaign messages of politicians, including presidential candidates, ought to

be scrutinized by professional journalists, not simply transmitted, unfiltered, to the public. Since 1990, Fox has televised State of the Union addresses and previous presidential debates, but with scant follow-up analysis.

"Politicians want two things: free air time and no skeptical reporters," a network insider said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "Murdoch has plenty of air time — he doesn't even program between 10 and 11 P.M. — and he doesn't have any news reporters."

But some independent analysts say filtering political coverage through journalists has contributed to a national cynicism about politics.

"To a degree I think is shameful," said Mr. Taylor, who has been trying to get the networks to provide five-minute segments to one candidate each night leading up to the election, forming a sort of serial debate.

"The evening news programs give us the eight-second sound bite phenomenon. The people who get on the TV screen more and more are the pundits, not the candidates. The candidates wind up being fodder for the pundits."

He also said the news-magazine programs and Sunday political interview sessions were rarely watched by those Americans who had lost interest in politics. That is why minutes in prime time are valuable.

"Prime time is when the biggest American audience is assembled, and it's an audience of people who have dropped out of the public square, so to speak," he said. "People who no longer read newspapers or watch television news, and maybe no longer vote. If you can capture them in their native habitat, in prime time, and borrow their time for five minutes, maybe you can engage them."

Witness Paints New Portrait Of Simpsons' Relationship

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Brian (Kato) Kaelin, who was declared a hostile witness by prosecutors in O.J. Simpson's double murder trial, has told attorneys who are pressing lawsuits by the victims' families against the former football star that Nicole Brown Simpson said her former husband would murder her and that he would escape punishment.

A transcript of Mr. Kaelin's three-day deposition was obtained by the Los Angeles Times. The 717-page document portrays a relationship between Mr. and Mrs. Simpson — and the demeanor of Mr. Simpson on the night she and Ronald A. Goldman were murdered — that differs markedly from the testi-



Pat Buchanan advising supporters to settle down so he can be heard.

Spouse Abuse, \$2,000; Bear Abuse, \$5,000

The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — The Oklahoma Senate has passed a bill that combines a ban on bear wrestling with tougher penalties for spousal abuse — although hurting a bear carries the stiffer fine.

The bill, passed Tuesday, was drafted after state Senator Lewis Long, a Democrat, saw news reports of men wrestling a declawed, defanged bear at a bar. The bill classifies bear wrestling as a misdemeanor that carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

But legislators also approved an amendment increasing the penalty for abusing a current or former spouse to up to a year in jail and a \$2,000 fine.

The measure now goes to the state House of Representatives.

Candidate Buchanan Is No Favorite Abroad

From Mexico to Japan, He Provokes Alarm

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Patrick J. Buchanan, the America First candidate, is wary of foreigners. Not surprisingly, the ill feeling is mutual.

Ever since Mr. Buchanan won the New Hampshire primary in February, capitals as far-flung as Mexico City, Jerusalem and Tokyo have been sounding the alarm against the presidential candidate who rails against the North American Free Trade Agreement, wants to slap a 10 percent tariff on all Japanese imports and to deport illegal Mexican immigrants and has described Israel as "a strategic albatross draped around the neck of the United States."

Mr. Buchanan treats his foreign coverage, with its general view that he is a dangerous isolationist, with his characteristic defiance. "This big mug of mine is on the cover of all these international magazines, and all the European newspapers are going bananas," he proclaimed. "They say America's liable to nominate a guy who's going to put America first, and that's what we're going to do."

Most foreign governments declare that they are not worried that he will actually be elected. Rather, they fear that his popularity could force other candidates to copy some of his foreign policy positions.

"What people are worried about is that other contenders, in order to offset the impact of Mr. Buchanan, will start taking the same line," said Yukio Okamoto, a former Japanese Foreign Ministry official who is now a political consultant.

The United States is Japan's largest market. Japanese officials are concerned about Mr. Buchanan's antipathy to free trade, and they are worried that he could try to rescind the security alliance between the United States and Japan and recall U.S. troops from Asia. Business executives in Tokyo seem baffled by his protectionist proposal to impose tariffs, which they view as nonsensical in a global economy.

"Without Japanese parts of machinery, your manufacturers will not be able to continue their production," said Tsunao Nakamura, an executive of Sumitomo, the trading company.

Mexico, whose trade relations with the United States are more precarious than Japan's, was even more alarmed by the Buchanan boom. His promise to revoke NAFTA threatens Mexico with a devastating diplomatic insult and a potentially crippling blow to its economy, which has undergone a radical reorganization over the last 10 years to open up to free trade.

Citing Mr. Buchanan's words that the United States is facing "an invasion of Zulus and Mexicans," to Jorge Montano, a former Mexican ambassador in Washington, warned his countrymen that Mr. Buchanan sought to keep the United States "populated mainly by white people."

He accused the candidate of "dangerous demagoguery laden with aberrant and offensive references."

And Mr. Buchanan's appeal to white voters makes most South Africans uneasy. They suspect he has little sympathy for their anti-apartheid movement.

Mr. Buchanan did not help himself with President Nelson Mandela's government or the South African press when he greeted a South African reporter in a Des Moines hotel by inquiring after one of South Africa's most notorious white supremacists. "And how's Magnus Malan's trial going?" Mr. Buchanan asked Peter Fabricius, the Washington correspondent of the Star, a leading Johannesburg paper.

Mr. Fabricius was nonplussed. Mr. Malan is a retired general who formerly headed the South African armed forces and is about to be tried for murder. He is accused of overseeing the creation and training of assassination teams that targeted officials of the African National Congress and whose actions led to the slaying of a family of eight children.

George Bizos, a prominent lawyer and longtime friend of Mr. Mandela, had this to say about Mr. Buchanan's strong showing in the early primaries: "How can the Americans complain about Islamic fundamentalists when they elect someone like Buchanan?"

POLITICAL NOTES

Buchanan Faulted

WASHINGTON — Justifiable concern over the flow of illegal aliens is expanding into "an ugly antipathy toward all immigrants," William Bennett and Jack Kemp, two former cabinet secretaries, said in a thinly veiled slap at Patrick J. Buchanan.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Bennett, who is a supporter of Lamar Alexander, one of Mr. Buchanan's rivals for the Republican presidential nomination, said that reducing legal immigration would not help the American worker.

The two Republicans said they had sponsored a study on immigration by their conservative Empower America research bureau "because we believe it serves as a corrective to the anti-immigrant sentiments now dominating our public discourse."

Among this year's Republican candidates, Mr. Buchanan has proposed the most severe approach on the issue, advocating a five-year moratorium on legal immigration to drive the number of immigrants down to 233,000 annually. Only spouses and children of citizens would escape reduced quotas. In 1994, 804,416 foreigners entered the country legally. (AP)

Hope for Budget

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, expressed fresh hope Wednesday that congressional Republicans and President Bill Clinton could reach a budget deal, possibly in the next few weeks.

"At any point in the very near future, as the economic numbers keep getting worse and as the public dissatisfaction with the Clinton economic policies keeps increasing, there's a very real chance the administration will reach out to us for an agree-

ment," Mr. Gingrich said. His newfound optimism followed a telephone conversation with the president. (AP)

For the Record

The Senate Banking Committee voted Wednesday to extend the Whitewater investigation indefinitely. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Lamar Alexander, on his poor showing in Tuesday's three primaries: "I simply couldn't compete in Arizona or in the Dakotas. But I am competing in South Carolina. I am competing in Florida. We've got a three-man race that's wide open." (AP)

Away From Politics

A federal wildlife agent, Kelvin Smith, 42, was indicted on charges of lying to the FBI about the paramilitary training he allegedly gave to the World Trade Center bombers. (AP)

An 11-year-old boy shaved his head, put on a ski mask and monk's robe and went on an hourlong robbery and shooting spree with his father's .22-caliber rifle in San Diego. (AP)

More than 21 years after confessing to stabbing seven people to death, Kenneth Granviel, 45, was executed by injection in Texas. (AP)

A former army clerk, Robert Stephan Lipka, 50, sold his country's secrets to Russia in the 1960s and 1970s for \$27,000, a grand jury has charged. (AP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Birmingham Statue All Too Realistic?

It May Depend on the Point of View

Startling dogs led by white policemen lunged at young blacks marching for equality in Birmingham, Alabama, in one of the most haunting spectacles of the U.S. civil rights movement. Now, a graphic statue depicting that 1963 episode has raised questions about whether the city's black leaders have gone too far in trying to honor the courage of those protesters.

The 13-foot (4-meter) bronze monument in a downtown park depicts a jet-jawed white policeman with sunglasses holding a black youth by the shirt. A dog held by the officer's other hand snaps at the boy from only inches away.

"My first thought when I looked at it was, 'My God, we don't need to provoke people,'" said Bill Odom, president of the city's 800-member Fraternal Order of Police.

Mayor Richard Arrington, a black in his fifth term, had a one-word response when an interviewer suggested some might see the statue as provocative. "Good," said the

mayor, whose administration put up the statue at a cost of \$168,833. He said blacks and whites need to remember and understand the past.

Short Takes

The president of Chrysler Corp., Robert Lutz, was flying his private jet last weekend when he overheard a student pilot radioing for help. Robert Trybuliec, whose small plane was losing power, was told by air traffic controllers to land on a grass airstrip at the southeastern Michigan town of Rosetown. Mr. Trybuliec radioed that he did not want to land there because he had never landed on grass before. Mr. Lutz, a former Marine Corps pilot, broke in to offer clearance to land on a 1.5-mile, paved four-lane oval test track normally used for cars at the nearby Chrysler Proving Grounds. The worried pilot landed there safely.

Guards will patrol the Golden Gate Bridge beginning April 1 to help prevent suicides. The bridge management will spend \$164,300 a year for a daily patrol. More than 1,000 people have jumped to their deaths since the bridge was opened in 1937. At least one guard will patrol the pedestrian walkway for 8 to 12 hours each day. Captain Ron Garcia of the bridge police warned that it is unlikely to end suicides altogether. "Not everyone who comes out here to commit suicide shows outward signs of it," he said. "But for those who do, we stand a better chance of picking up someone sooner."

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EUROPE

Russian Orthodox Church Splits From Leadership

By Peter Steinfels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Russian Orthodox Church has severed ties with the historic center of Eastern Orthodoxy, the Patriarchate of Constantinople, in a dispute over the independence of the church in Estonia.

The action sets the largest Orthodox church, with more than 100 million members, against the traditional and symbolic center of Eastern Orthodox leadership.

The breach is the product of the same national conflicts that have jarred the political life of Russia and Eastern Europe since the collapse of Communism. The rift became official on Sunday, when Patriarch Aleksy II of Moscow, celebrating a Divine Liturgy at the Cathedral of the Epiphany with 50 other Russian Orthodox bishops, omitted the name of Patriarch Bartholomew I of Constantinople from the list of leaders normally commemorated in the rite.

It was the first time since the origins of Russian Orthodoxy in 988, a statement from the Moscow Patriarchate said, that the Russian church had refused to commemorate the Patriarch in Constantinople, now Istanbul. In addition, Russian Orthodox clergy were forbidden to celebrate liturgies with clergy under the Constantinople Patriarchate's jurisdiction.

The steps were taken in response to Constantinople's recognition of an autonomous Orthodox Church of Estonia under its own supervision rather than Moscow's. The conflict could set back a general revival of Orthodoxy in formerly Communist nations and elsewhere, and it could become an issue in the presidential election in Russia this year.

Although the statement from Moscow spoke of "a shattering of the ages-long Orthodox unity," U.S. Orthodox church leaders said the action fell short of a formal schism.

They noted that the Russian Orthodox Church had declared its relations with Constantinople to be "suspended" rather than definitively cut off and that the two quarreling centers of Orthodoxy were indirectly linked as long as other Orthodox churches still professed union with both.

That could change, they said, if Moscow and Constantinople enlisted the support of other national churches and divided the Orthodox world into two camps.

Orthodox Christianity is organized into independent national churches that share a common doctrine and ritual but are "autocephalous," or self-governing, bodies. The church in Estonia is one of several autonomous churches — internally self-governing but still answerable, especially in the choice of their leading bishop, to the oversight of a mother church, usually the one that originally established Orthodoxy in that territory.

All these churches recognize the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople as a "first among equals" who takes the lead in Orthodox affairs and in resolving disputes between sister churches. But that leadership is primarily one of initiative and persuasion and its exact reach has often been contested.

The Russian church, in particular, has tended to become a competing center of Orthodoxy as Constantinople, over the centuries, passed from being the center of the Byzantine Empire to being an outpost of Christianity in an Islamic Turkey.

The status of the Estonian church has been the subject of fruitless negotiations between Moscow and Constantinople for two years. On Feb. 20, Patriarch Bartholomew declared that Constantinople was taking charge of the Orthodox church in Estonia at the request of both the Estonian government and 67 percent of the Orthodox members there, who wished separation from the leadership in Moscow. He said he was reactivating a measure of 1923, which brought the Estonian church under Constantinople's wing.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Dini Launches Centrist Party

ROME — The caretaker Italian prime minister, Lamberto Dini, on Wednesday officially inaugurated his centrist political party, which he will lead into April 21 elections.

Mr. Dini said the formation of the party, Italian Renewal, was based on the experience of his government of technocrats, "which had proved it was possible to take on precise commitments and to keep to them." (AFP)

Polish Intelligence Chief Out

WARSAW — Prime Minister Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz accepted the resignation Wednesday of Poland's intelligence agency chief, whose office has been accused of leaking information about a spy inquiry involving the former prime minister.

Opposition politicians said the dismissal of Gromosław Czaplewski would result in Mr. Cimoszewicz's party, the former Communists, gaining full control over the office that had gathered evidence against their party colleague, former Prime Minister Józef Oleksy.

The prime minister's office did not comment on its action, or on who would replace Mr. Czaplewski. (AP)

Closer EU-Canada Ties Sought

BRUSSELS — Canada and the European Union should forge closer economic and foreign policy links, and the two should work together with Washington to fight terrorism and drug trafficking, the European Commission said Wednesday.

It proposed talks with Ottawa on a joint political statement and action plan to be endorsed at a future EU-Canada summit meeting. (Reuters)

Paris Charts Relief for Poor

PARIS — The French government plans measures to alleviate the plight of the poor and the homeless but has not worked out how to meet the package's 40 billion franc (\$8 billion) price tag, Liberation reported Wednesday.

The Paris newspaper published what it said was the preliminary text of a bill providing for an increase in the minimum allowance for the destitute, but also a cut in the single-parent allowance. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for social affairs, Padraig Flynn, and the commissioner for justice, immigration and fraud control, Anita Gradin, meet with the Swedish social affairs minister, Anna Hedberg.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for competition policy, Karel Van Miert, and the commissioner for industry, Martin Bangemann, meet with Edmond Alphandery, chairman of the French electricity utility, EDF.

BANGKOK: The president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, and the vice presidents in charge of Asian relations, Manuel Marin and Sir Leon Brittan, participate in the opening of the Euro-Asian summit meeting. Sources: Agency Europe, AFP



IN THE CLUB — Daniel Tarschys, left, secretary-general of the Council of Europe, gesturing as Foreign Minister Yevgeni M. Primakov signs documents Wednesday to make Russia a member of the organization.

Europeans Agree to Tougher Ferry Standards

STOCKHOLM — European maritime nations agreed Wednesday to carry out tougher safety standards on ferry boats by 2002 in a bid to prevent disasters such as the September 1994 sinking of the vessel Estonia in which 852 people died.

The new rules will require that all roll-on, roll-off ferries sailing in northern European waters be capable of tolerating 50 centimeters (18 inches) of water on their car decks without losing stability.

The announcement was made at the conclusion of two days of talks on maritime safety led by Sweden's National Maritime Administration. The conference reconvened on Tuesday after a monthlong break.

A Danish proposal bridged differences between northern states favoring stricter standards and southern nations worried that the cost of new measures could put some of their operators out of business.

Ships now serving ports in the Baltic Sea and the northern Atlantic from Iceland to Cap Finisterre in Spain must be upgraded to meet the new standards between 1997 and 2002.

The improvements may require interior bulkheads to be built to prevent water from swirling along huge car decks, upsetting the balance of vessels.

"It will not be cheap," Johan Franzen, director of maritime safety in Sweden, said at a news conference at the end of the meeting.

James Wall, a British delegate, said the cost of improving the British fleet would be £50 million to £60 million (\$75 million to \$90 million) a year.

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Neutrality of TV Is Issue in Spain

MADRID — Spain's electoral board criticized state television Wednesday and banned it from airing an interview with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on the last day of campaigning for an election he seems unlikely to win.

The broadcasting of an interview with a political candidate on the last day of campaigning would breach the principle of neutrality by public media, the board said.

Television Espanola, which runs public channels TVE-1 and TVE-2, will have to show the interview not on Friday as planned but on Thursday. On that day it plans to broadcast an interview with the Popular Party leader, José María Aznar, who is expected to win the election Sunday.

With a lead of between 6.5 and 11.6 percentage points in opinion polls, the Popular Party is widely predicted to oust the Socialist Workers' Party, which has been in power for 13 years.

State television has a legal obligation to provide unbiased coverage by showing party political broadcasts during free electoral spaces and by providing "clean" news coverage, although it has been accused of favoring the governing party.

The ruling followed complaints from the center-right Popular Party and the Communist-led United Left coalition against the state broadcaster's plans to show a total of three hours of Mr. Gonzalez on both channels Friday.

The prime minister was due to appear on a breakfast program broadcast simultaneously on state radio and TVE-2 and then in an interview with TVE-1 that evening.

Mr. Aznar has the same programs lined up for Thursday, but some members of the state television board said that Friday's schedule "excessively benefits" the prime minister, "who will have a peak audience slot at the end of the campaign without any right to reply."

The electoral board, called in to arbitrate the disagreement, agreed.

Spanish voters have yet to see the main candidates in a face-to-face debate because the three main parties have been unable to agree on a format and a date.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

French Cider Wins Bid for Recognition

After a 10-year struggle, French cider producers will now be able to join the makers of fine wine in placing on their bottles the words Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée, showing that theirs is a controlled vintage meeting strict requirements of origin and purity.

Philippe Vasseur, the agriculture minister, has signed a decree allowing some apple producers — a carefully chosen core group whose orchards have been surveyed, inspected and delimited — to place the AOC mark on their products.

Producers hope this will give their ciders greater prominence on store shelves and on restaurant menus. Some of these sparkling golden beverages contain as much as 5 percent alcohol, to the occasional surprise of tourists.

France's partners in the European Union have six months to declare any opposition to this practice. Apple-growers' wary eyes are trained primarily on Britain. Three times as many apples are grown in Britain than France, and Britain has three protected ciders of its own.

Around Europe

The huge influx of immigrants from former Communist countries has caused strains in Germany, and their reception has been mixed.

The same is true of ethnic Germans who have immigrated from the former Soviet Union, the news-weekly Focus reports. It says that a million of these so-called Volga Germans have arrived since 1990, and 200,000 more are coming each year. Some politicians are calling for an annual quota of 50,000 to 100,000, which would require a change in the law that guarantees them a right of return.

Friction has risen not just because of their numbers but because of the decreasing German identity of the new arrivals. Older

DIVORCE: Diana Agrees to Charles's Request to End Marriage

Continued from Page 1

she said she was "delighted; thrilled, blissfully happy." Later she confessed that she was frightened to death.

At the time, he said he was "positively delighted and frankly amazed that Diana is prepared to take me." Later, he confessed, he was in love with another woman, Mrs. Parker Bowles, even as he spoke. But he did not commit adultery until the marriage broke down, the prince said in a subsequent revealing interview of his own.

The prince and princess officially separated in 1992.

It was all the revealing interviews that prompted the queen to intervene in December. She, like her mother, does not believe in interviews, revealing or otherwise, and has never given one since assuming the throne. Diana's November interview with the BBC in which she confessed her own infidelity and questioned Charles's qualifications to be king recently won the broadcast journalists' scoop-of-the-year award here.

But it was a scoop too much for the queen, who reacted by telling Charles and Diana to get a divorce, a story that recently won the print journalists' scoop-of-the-year award here.

Judging from recent polls, the queen's concern is easy to understand. For the first time in the history of polling on the subject, more than half of the respondents are saying they could just as well do without the monarchy entirely. Queen Elizabeth did not want to preside over the end of one of the world's longest-surviving institutions.

The nitty gritty is as follows: For his part, the prince controls assets worth more than \$130 million, though some of that is in trust for future princes of Wales. Diana, for her part, whatever the settlement, will not go on welfare. Her



Diana, Princess of Wales, who agreed Wednesday to a divorce.

family — the Spencers — is very rich. She is said to have custody of \$30 million worth of jewelry, much of which technically belongs to the crown.

Nonetheless, speculation Wednesday was that there would be a "multimillion pound" settlement, a fairly safe bet.

As for the children, she never had a chance. The courts here do not get involved in custody disputes involving future kings. That is the queen's prerogative.

GAMBLE: Good Causes Prosper in Rush for Lottery Billions

Continued from Page 1

against rugby fans. It has also spawned a national argument from which no one seems immune.

Prince Charles, the physicist Stephen Hawking, the Council of Churches, the tabloids and the broadsheets all have been heard from: Is it good or bad for the soul, a blessing for the masses or a curse on them — the "dark side," as the ministers of the church say, or "the sunny side," as respondents the minister of state?

"I don't think there's been any kind of social phenomenon quite like it," said Julian Le Grand, a professor at the London School of Economics who has been studying the lottery. "It's extraordinary and one we don't fully understand."

Thanks to the National Lottery, this country will have a £1.3 billion (\$2 billion) millennium extravaganza; a rebuilt Royal Opera House, £49 million; a renovated ballet theater, and a new "cryogenic" garden billed as "The World's Greatest Greenhouse."

The Milton Keynes Borough Council

will get a new arts complex; Newcastle will get a Glass Museum; Portsmouth harbor a "megamarina," and Manchester a virtual reality center, complete with a simulated Stonehenge, as if the real thing were not enough.

But not everyone agrees on which projects should be favored with the lottery windfall.

Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, went to the prime minister when one of his pet causes, the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, was turned down in July. His son, Prince Charles, wrote a long article expressing concerns that the Millennium Commission was frittering away its lottery money, warning that the museum and projects when it should be thinking spiritually, perhaps helping the many diverse religious faiths of Britain to "create places of worship, to erect buildings of real quality."

Britain has always been a nation of gamblers. Betting pools, bingo and horse races all thrive. But it was the last major country in Western Europe to institute a national lottery.

According to the latest estimates, the lottery has grossed roughly £5.3 billion. About £2.6 billion has gone to lucky ticket buyers, £292 million to retailers selling the tickets, £485 million to the lucky private company operating the game, £585 million to Her Majesty's treasury and no less than £1.4 billion to the good causes.

Britain has always been a nation of gamblers. Betting pools, bingo and horse races all thrive. But it was the last major country in Western Europe to institute a national lottery.

John Major, who succeeded her as prime minister in 1990, was not so squeamish. The lottery, he said in 1994, will "eradicate the lingering feeling that we're continually falling behind, exhausted and unable to keep up." It would, he said, "leave our legacy for the future."

—FRED BARBASH

10 Years Later, Swedes Recall Palme's Killing

STOCKHOLM — Ten years ago, an assassin killed Prime Minister Olof Palme as he and his wife walked home from the movies in downtown Stockholm, unguarded.

Swedes stopped to remember the man gunned down on Feb. 28, 1986, and amid the flowers, solemn moments and speeches, they have turned their attention to Mr. Palme's strongly leftist politics.

Failure to find a killer has spawned a cottage industry in conspiracy theories about everybody from Kurdish militants to rightist Swedish police officers.

About a dozen detectives — soon to be reduced to two or three — still work full-time on the case, weeding out the last tips from an estimated 17,000 investigated over the years.

But Anders Helin, the prosecutor, told the daily Aftonbladet that he believed the police would solve the case this year. (AP, Reuters)



PAYING TRIBUTE — Queen Elizabeth II entering St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday to dedicate a memorial to Britain's 47 Gulf War dead.

INTERNATIONAL

Serbian General Loses Appeal

Tribunal Sets Hearing on Extending His Detention

THE HAGUE — The Yugoslav war crimes tribunal refused Wednesday to grant a Serbian general's appeal to be released immediately, and prosecutors said they would seek to extend his detention for another month.

The presiding judge said General Djordje Djukic, who is being held in the Hague, could be freed Monday unless prosecutors made a case for holding him longer at a hearing scheduled Friday.

Lawyers for General Djukic contended that his arrest and detention were illegal. The case raises the issue of whether the tribunal can legally detain suspects without indictment.

Monday was the day that a Sarajevo court had set for General Djukic's release from Bosnian custody before he was transferred to The Hague.

The Sarajevo judges have since moved that date to May 4, giving tribunal prosecutors the leeway to extend General Djukic's detention in The Hague.

Under its own rules, the tribunal can hold a witness or suspect only as long as the person would be held by the authorities where he or she was originally detained.

It was not immediately clear what would become of Colonel Aleksa Krmanovic, who was arrested with General

Djukic when they made a wrong turn into a Bosnian-controlled suburb of Sarajevo last month.

Neither of the officers has been indicted by the tribunal, which wants them to testify against the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and his military chief, General Ratko Mladic.

The hearing Wednesday concerned only General Djukic, but any order to free him or keep him in custody would almost certainly be extended to Colonel Krmanovic.

A NATO diplomat in Bosnia said Wednesday that NATO troops present at a meeting at which Mr. Karadzic was briefly spotted did not try to arrest him because he was accompanied by heavily armed bodyguards.

Mr. Karadzic, under indictment for genocide, was in the same building used for a high-level meeting of Serbian, Muslim and Croat officials. The senior civilian envoy in Bosnia, Carl Bildt, was also in the building, his aides said.

Mr. Bildt, the envoy responsible for overseeing the civilian aspects of the Dayton peace accords, did not meet Mr. Karadzic.

Questioned on Bosnian government television about the incident Wednesday, the commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Bosnia,

Admiral Leighton Smith of the United States, said it would "not have been very smart" to try to detain the Serbian leader under the circumstances.

Under the Dayton accords, international officials involved in carrying out the peace plan and members of the NATO-led peace Implementation Force are banned from having contact with indicted war criminals.

NATO troops have the authority — but not the obligation — to detain indicted war criminals and hand them over to a war crimes tribunal in The Hague.

In another development, thousands of Serbs have left a second Sarajevo suburb before the transfer of the area to mainly Muslim government authorities.

About 90 Muslim-Croat federation police will start patrolling the Iljase suburb north of the city early Thursday. Few of the district's 17,000 residents will still be there, however.

Thousands of Serbs have fled Serbian-held around Sarajevo in recent days because of their transfer to Muslim control by March 19 under the peace accords.

Also Wednesday, a British soldier serving with the NATO force died from a gunshot wound, a military spokesman said. The Defense Ministry said in London that the shooting appeared to be accidental. (AP, AFP)



ROTTERDAM FIRE — Clouds of chlorine and nitrogen monoxide emitting from a burning Rotterdam chemical warehouse. Two people were killed and at least 25 were hurt. Police evacuated homes nearby.

Cuba Agrees to Inquiry of Downing, and U.S. Moves on New Sanctions

HAVANA — Cuba agreed Wednesday to the UN Security Council's call for an international inquiry into the downing of two civilian planes, as the U.S. Congress and the White House forged a deal to tighten economic sanctions against Havana.

The Foreign Ministry said it would accept a "swift and impartial" investigation by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

"While the OACI investigation is part of the U.S. maneuver to take the incident to the Security Council, we do not fear it," a ministry statement said.

"On the contrary," it said, "we accept it and take it into account all the past cases and the circumstances of the bald-faced provocations we have en-

dured with the repeated violation of our airspace, and the risks they have entailed for air traffic and our country."

The United States maintains that the planes, flown by the Miami-based anti-Castro group Brothers to the Rescue, were over international waters when they were shot down by Cuban MiGs, while Cuba says they were in its airspace.

In Washington, Congress and President Bill Clinton agreed Wednesday on new sanctions that would bridge foreign investment with the goal of removing Fidel Castro.

The White House, seeking to avoid a veto, accepted controversial language in a sanctions bill that will allow Cuban-Americans and others to file suit in U.S. courts against persons using their former property that was expropriated by the

Cuban government during the three and a half decades of Mr. Castro's rule.

In a compromise, the president would be given the authority to waive that right to sue, but for no more than six months at a time, when the national interest is involved.

White House officials, concerned that the lawsuit provisions could antagonize U.S. allies, had wrestled with Republican lawmakers on the bill's final language.

"The bill's got a lot of problems that we hope can be fixed," the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said before the agreement was reached. He said President Clinton "wants to sign that bill now in light of the incident Saturday."

The bill was moved onto a fast track after the planes were downed.

At the United Nations, where the U.S. delegate, Madeleine K. Albright, pushed through a Security Council statement Tuesday strongly deploring destruction of the aircraft, Cuba accused the United States of denying it a forum to defend itself.

Cuba's foreign minister, Roberto Robaina González, asked that the General Assembly, which lacks the council's power to punish, meet to hear his side of the story. The General Assembly is sympathetic to Cuba on the issue of the U.S. embargo, and each year approves a resolution condemning Washington.

Mr. Robaina repeated a charge that the UN Security Council had rushed into a statement reacting to Saturday's shooting without waiting for him to arrive.

The president of the General Assembly consulted legal advisers and the Secret-

ariat on whether Cuba would be able to address the body on the matter.

Havana also vowed to defend its frontiers as the Cuban exiles announced plans for new air and sea forays toward the island.

Cuba's defense minister, Raul Castro, said the government would dedicate "maximum attention to defense while imperialism existed."

Cuban TV broadcast his comments after a coalition of Cuban exile groups in Miami said they would send two planes and a flotilla of boats to the spot where the two U.S. planes went down.

The exile coalition said the missions would be in international waters and airspace.

Mr. Robaina warned Wednesday at the United Nations that the United States would be responsible for any "new pro-

vocations and violations" of his country's airspace.

He also said aircraft flying from U.S. territory had violated Cuban airspace 25 times in the past 20 months, in some cases buzzing Havana and dropping propaganda leaflets.

"We did not have any other choice but to interrupt the flight" on Saturday, Mr. Robaina said. "We have always been too patient, excessively tolerant."

A charter airline, Airline Brokers Co. of Miami, said it would fly the estimated 5,000 people stranded in the United States and Cuba to third countries.

An estimated 3,000 U.S. citizens or residents visiting Cuba and 2,000 Cuban nationals in the United States lost their rides home Monday when President Clinton suspended direct flights to and from the island. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

U.S. Offers the Chinese A Deal on Nuclear Sales

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has asked China to limit future shipments of nuclear-related technology to Pakistan, and suggested that in return it could waive some of the economic sanctions now being considered to punish Beijing for making such a shipment last year, U.S. officials say.

The government also has asked the Export-Import Bank to defer until at least March 23 any financing for U.S. companies that wish to export to China, the officials said.

The aim of the U.S. proposal is to find a way to avoid a direct confrontation with the Chinese over recent evidence that state-owned companies are aiding Pakistan's nuclear bomb-building program, the officials said Tuesday.

In particular, the CIA has claimed that China late last year shipped specialized magnets to a Pakistani laboratory for use in equipment that enriches uranium, a key ingredient in nuclear weapons. Pakistan has denied the allegation, while China has admitted nuclear cooperation but insisted it was entirely peaceful.

Although State Department officials have said the administration has not yet decided whether the CIA report sufficiently showed that China has violated U.S. laws punishable by economic sanctions, the administration has already quietly notified Beijing that the evidence

was "troubling" and that its action did appear to violate the laws.

Because China has denied contributing to Pakistan's nuclear program, "we have now gone back in a series of exchanges seeking anything they can provide to support their side of this dispute," a senior official said.

But another official described this consultation somewhat differently, saying "we are looking for information that would help us to let them off the hook," including a promise that no such nuclear weapons-related transfers would occur again. One aim of this accord would be to head off additional shipments of magnets, which the CIA has predicted may occur this year.

The request to defer Export-Import Bank financing formally leaves open a U.S. option of halting such funds as a means of punishing China, although many U.S. officials say they would oppose such action.

"We are engaged through diplomatic channels with the Chinese to determine the facts," said Peter Pappas, a State Department spokesman. He said that in light of this, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher asked the Export-Import Bank to hold off financing for 30 days. The bank said Wednesday that it would honor that request.

The delay affects about \$10 billion worth of export credits that the bank has been asked to approve. Among the projects being held up is a Westinghouse Electric Corp. contract to sell turbine components worth \$23 million to a Chinese nuclear power plant. Also delayed is consideration of financing for the sale of construction equipment to help build the controversial Three Gorges Dam in central China.

The 1994 Nonproliferation Act, which is aimed at deterring the spread of nuclear weapons technology, bars low-cost loans and loan guarantees by the Export-Import Bank to countries that aid or abet the development of nuclear arms.

Beijing Denies Interference

HONG KONG — A Beijing official in Hong Kong denied Wednesday that a dispute over a 1997 world conference of Lutherans in the territory constituted Chinese interference in Hong Kong's promised freedom of religion.

Criticism has mounted in the British colony on the matter, saying it raised fears about religious and other freedoms under Beijing.

The Lutheran Church in Hong Kong said Chinese officials had urged it to postpone the conference, due to take place one week after the British colony is handed back to China on June 30, 1997, on the ground that it was ill-timed. The warning aggravated fears about the future of human rights for Hong Kong people.

A senior Chinese official in Hong Kong denied Wednesday that religious freedoms were at issue.

"This matter has nothing to do with freedom of religion," said Zhang Jun-shen, a deputy director of the Xinhua press agency, Beijing's de facto embassy in the British colony.

"After the handover, Hong Kong's freedom of religion is guaranteed by law. After 1997, any religious activity, as long as it doesn't contravene Hong Kong's laws, is entirely free of interference under the Basic Law."



A Palestinian crying over the razing Wednesday of her house in Hebron in an Israeli attack on illegal building.

In a Shift, Syria Denounces Attacks in Israel

DAMASCUS — In a major policy shift before talks resume with Israel, an official Syrian newspaper on Wednesday condemned the bomb attacks in Israel on Sunday.

The official, English-language daily Syria Times referred to the two suicide bombings by Islamic militants as an ordeal, but said they should serve as a motive to Israeli negotiators to accept Syria's demands in the talks, which began Wednesday in the United States.

"Although the incidents are condemned, these bombings and acts of violence, and the ensuing closure of the occupied territories, must be a lesson from which everybody should know that real peace is the only way to end tension

and violence," the paper said. It reiterated Syria's criticism of the PLO-Israeli peace deal and said Israeli negotiators should look for a different peace formula with Damascus.

"Real peace means the return of land and rights to their indigenous owners," the paper said. "The Israeli government and its negotiators at Maryland should understand that retaining the land and getting peace together do not create peace."

Also Wednesday, Vice President Hassan Habibi of Iran met radical Palestinian leaders in Damascus and voiced continued backing for their fight against Israel, a senior Palestinian official said.

Maher Taher, spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine,

said that leaders of Palestinian Islamic and Marxist groups had told Mr. Habibi they would press on with their drive to wreck the PLO-Israeli peace deal.

Mr. Taher said that Ramadan Abdullah, secretary-general of the Islamic Jihad movement, and Moussa Alami, a member of the politburo of the militant Islamic group Hamas, were at the meeting at the Iranian Embassy.

Mr. Habibi arrived Tuesday and had talks with President Hafez Assad on bilateral cooperation and developments in Arab-Israeli peace talks, officials said.

Syria's peace talks with Israel opened more than four years ago and are stalled over the fate of the Golan Heights, captured by Israel in 1967, security arrangements and future ties.

ISRAEL: Order to Disarm

Continued from Page 1

an police commander, Brigadier General Ghazi Jabali.

Since the suicide bombings Sunday in Jerusalem and the southern city of Ashkelon, which killed a total of 27 people and wounded 80 others, the Palestinian police have arrested about 200 Hamas activists.

But a spokesman for Mr. Arafat, Marwan Kanafani, said the Israeli prime minister was mistaken if he believed that Hamas could be neutralized with force. He also said that Israel could not go back on its promise to redeploy in Hebron.

"Mr. Peres, as a politician and a gentleman, should be faithful to his commitment," Mr. Kanafani said.

The Hebron pullout would complete the first stage of Israeli West Bank withdrawals before a final Israel-Palestinian deal that is to be negotiated in talks beginning in May.

Mr. Peres has lost a comfortable lead in opinion polls since the bombings Sunday and is running about even with Mr. Netanyahu.

The chairman of Likud said that if he was elected prime minister in the May 29 elections, he would continue the peace process but would refuse to meet with Mr. Arafat.

"I don't want to have contacts with Arafat, and I hope I will not have to," said Mr. Netanyahu, at his first press conference since the bombings.

He and his party had steadfastly opposed the peace accords signed in 1993 between Israel's governing Labor Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization. But since Palestinian autonomy was established in the West Bank and Gaza Strip late last year, Mr. Netanyahu has said Likud would abide by those agreements but not seek further negotiations.

Mr. Netanyahu said Wednesday, however, that "everything is open" in talks with the Palestinians on the final status of their territories, but quickly added there were "red lines" that he would not cross.

Mr. Peres said that the West Bank and Gaza would remain sealed indefinitely, barring 2 million Palestinians — including 60,000 workers — from entering Israel. The closure is costing the Palestinian economy \$4 million a day in lost wages and exports.

He also said more security forces would be deployed in Jerusalem and along the Israel-West Bank border.

Palestinian security sources have tentatively identified the bombers as Majdi Abu Wardah, 19, and Ibrahim Sarabneh, 26, both residents of the al-Fawar refugee camp in Hebron.

Israeli security sources said that the two bombs, each containing 15 to 20 kilograms (35 to 45 pounds) of TNT and surrounded by ball bearings, were made at the same workshop — an indication the bombers had coordinated their attacks.

The sources also said that the bombers apparently had been disguised as Israeli soldiers. From Friday to Sunday morning, they hid in the Jerusalem area. One called his parents in al-Fawar, and the call was traced back to the Jerusalem area. (AP, AFP)

Nonstop Heart Attack Makes Lufthansa Gasp

The Associated Press

MIAMI — A judge has ruled that Lufthansa put a passenger's life in jeopardy by continuing on a trans-Atlantic flight after he began having a heart attack.

The German airline was ordered to pay \$2.7 million in damages to Leonard Krys, who survived the heart attack but has permanent damage to his heart. The judge ruled that the life expectancy of Mr. Krys, 47, had been significantly reduced due to Lufthansa's negligence.

The airline is appealing and refused comment. Mr. Krys appeared healthy when he left Miami for a business trip to Frankfurt on Nov. 30, 1991, said his attorney, Tod Aronovitz. About 14 hours later, off the coast of Georgia, Mr. Krys began having chest pain and sweating profusely and his skin turned ashen-gray.

"They could have landed anywhere from Atlanta, up the East Coast, all the way to Gander, Newfoundland," Mr. Aronovitz said. The flight continued for 8½ hours to Frankfurt, where Mr. Krys was rushed to a hospital.

CAMPAIGN: Voters Give Struggling Dole a Boost

Continued from Page 1

primaries will be held Tuesday, since his disappointing fourth-place finish in New Hampshire.

For Mr. Buchanan, South Carolina poses the toughest test to date of his ability to turn his populist and moral message into votes.

On the surface, he has the advantages in South Carolina of a Republican electorate with a large, perhaps a majority, of white, evangelical voters who in other states have supported him. He should also have a receptive audience for his protectionist message among workers in the state's besieged textile industry.

But in 1988 and 1992, South Carolina Republicans demonstrated their strong inclination to support the establishment candidate, backing George Bush twice, first against the televangelist Pat Robertson and Mr. Dole, and then four years ago against Mr. Buchanan. The establishment candidate this year is Mr. Dole.

In addition, he has held a huge lead in polls, and

the leadership of both the mainstream party and of the South Carolina Christian Coalition has lined up behind his bid.

Mr. Dole's polls in South Carolina give him about 45 percent of the vote, compared with about 15 percent for Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Alexander, followed by Mr. Forbes in the high single digits.

"A big win for Buchanan in Arizona would have given him tons of momentum," said the South Carolina Republican Party chairman, Henry McMaster, adding that he expects the contest there to be "between Buchanan and Dole."

The danger for Mr. Dole is that his weak showings in Iowa, New Hampshire and now Arizona — he did not break 30 percent in any of these states — have begun to damage his national stature, dampening enthusiasm for him in states where public attention is not intensely focused on the presidential contests.

In Michigan, which does not hold a primary until March 19, support for Mr. Dole dropped eight percentage points in less than a week, while Mr. Buchanan gained the same amount.

AP/AL/AF/REUTERS

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PORTUGAL	ESC*	51,000	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	1,000
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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Keeping Peace Alive

The armed terrorists of Hamas and Islamic Jihad number only a few hundred at most. But they have killed more than 100 Israelis in suicide bombing attacks since Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization reached their historic peace agreement two and a half years ago.

On Sunday, Hamas struck again, setting off two nail-studded pipe bombs that killed 27 people, injured 77 and broke an undeclared six-month truce.

The purpose of these terrorist acts is not just to kill people but also to destroy the peace agreement. It is a credit to the fortitude of the majority of Israelis and Palestinians that the peace plan, so far, remains intact.

Despite the violence, talks on the most sensitive issues, including Jerusalem, Jewish settlements and potential Palestinian statehood, scheduled to begin in May, must go forward, pausing only for the current Israeli election campaign. The borders dividing Israel from the West Bank and Gaza, sealed once again after the bombings, should be reopened once passions have calmed, rather than kept closed through the end of May as some Israelis now propose.

Political leaders on both sides have been admirably steadfast in their pledges to resist terrorism and its aims. Prime Minister Shimon Peres has vowed to pursue negotiations even as he pursues the killers. Benjamin Netanyahu, Mr. Peres's main challenger in the May elections, wisely pledged that his party would stand with the government in the battle against terror.

Yasser Arafat, strengthened by the electoral mandate he received last month, promptly and unambiguously condemned the bomb attacks as having no legitimate connection to the Palestinian cause. But deeds as well as words will be needed.

Although Sunday's bombers appear to have been based in Israeli-occupied Hebron, Israel and the United States have presented Mr. Arafat with a list of 10 leaders of Hamas's military wing based in Palestinian-administered areas of Gaza and the West Bank. Mr. Arafat has rounded up more than 100 Islamic activists, but has failed to arrest those identified by American and Israeli authorities.

Israel's transfer of control of major West Bank cities to Palestinian hands starting late last year greatly increased the prestige of the PLO and its strategy of negotiations. Even Hamas suspended its bombing campaign in August, although it never renounced the sterile strategy of violence.

Now it has returned to the politics of murder, apparently in revenge for the killing last month of Yahya Ayyash, a terrorist bomb engineer, generally believed to have been carried out by Israeli agents.

It is always easy to invent excuses for violence. What is much tougher is to persevere in delivering the peace the majority of Israelis and Palestinians want. That will require continued steadiness from political leaders on both sides and an unflinching resolve to find and arrest the terrorist leaders.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Filthy Talk

It has become a commonplace to say about Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the black American separatist group Nation of Islam, that he likes to make "provocative" statements, which, it is implied, draw attention to but can somehow be detached from the rest of his program. Another way to put it would be to say that Mr. Farrakhan's "provocative" statements in fact provoke people; that is to say, they make them angry, and this anger is often entirely justified.

Take, for instance, the statements Mr. Farrakhan has been making this month in the course of a tour of 18 Middle Eastern and African countries. Mr. Farrakhan has met with and lavishly praised the leaders of, among other places, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Sudan and Nigeria, and, as a State Department official put it, "cavorted with dictators" who "have the blood of American citizens on their hands."

In Iran, at a rally commemorating the anniversary of the Iranian revolution, he sat on the dais next to President Hashemi Rafsanjani in a place of honor and pledged that his movement "will utilize American Muslim unity as a lever of pressure against the United States' arrogant policies."

In Libya, a country the State Department suspects of involvement in the downing of the Pan Am 103 flight in which 270 people died, he praised Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, who pledged to give Mr. Farrakhan \$1 billion.

In Sudan, from which the United States recently withdrew embassy staff and declared a sponsor of terrorism, he praised the "wise Islamic leadership."

In Nigeria, he drew favorable comparisons between the hanging earlier this winter of the human rights ad-

vocate Ken Saro-Wiwa and justice in Western nations, telling the Nigerian foreign minister: "They say you hang one man. So what? Ask them, too. 'How many did you hang?'" (A Nigerian opposition group was sufficiently provoked to call his statements "repulsive.")

In Iraq, he met Saddam Hussein and engaged in more moral parallelism, referring to the UN embargo there as a "weapon of mass destruction."

Mr. Farrakhan's supporters in the United States explained that the purpose of the trip was "atonement and reconciliation." On Sunday in Chicago, having arrived home to a hail of criticism, Mr. Farrakhan reacted to suggestions of a congressional inquiry into his trip by reverting to his habit of baiting Jews and Israel: He challenged critics to "bring me before Congress so I can ask you how many senators are honorary members of the Israeli Knesset" and complained that Jews have "wrapped their tentacles around the U.S. government."

Make no mistake about it: This is filthy talk. Mr. Farrakhan's embrace of dictators who impose suffering on their own people and terror on the international community is filthy too. There's no need for a congressional investigation or a court of law to examine that. Speech being free in the United States — a fact Mr. Farrakhan bizarrely seemed to appreciate when he bragged in Damascus that "the American Constitution grants me the freedom of religion and the freedom of meeting anyone I want" — his words are available to be judged by anyone and to draw from anyone their just portion of anger and disgust.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Silly Stonewalling

Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, reluctantly agreeing to renewal of the Senate Whitewater Committee's expiring mandate, suggests limiting the extension to five weeks, ending April 3. Along with the minority leader, Tom Daschle, Mr. Dodd said this week that leading Senate Democrats were prepared to block any extension beyond early April.

Their position is dictated by worry about the 1996 campaign, and it is understandable that Mr. Dodd, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would hope that the public has an endless tolerance of Whitewater evasions. Mr. Dodd wants to protect President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, from the embarrassment that the chairman of the Whitewater committee, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, would be pleased to heap upon them.

But Mr. D'Amato, who by and large has curbed his customary partisan manner, has a stronger point. The Senate's duty cannot be canceled or trun-

cated because of the campaign calendar. Any certain date for terminating the hearings would encourage even more delay in producing subpoenaed documents than the committee has endured since it started last July.

The committee has been forced to await such events as the criminal trial next week of James McDougal, a Clinton business partner in the failed Whitewater land venture.

In addition, the White House has yet to reveal the full facts about the land venture, the Clintons' relationship to Mr. McDougal's banking activities. Mrs. Clinton's work as a lawyer on Whitewater matters and the mysterious movements of documents from the Rose Law Firm to various basements and closets and the Executive Mansion.

The committee, politics notwithstanding, has earned an indefinite extension. A Democratic fight against it would be silly stonewalling.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Wounded Continent Looks at Asia in a Daze

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — Eighty years ago this week, young men were being mown down like grass in the fields around Verdun, in a battle that killed a quarter of a million French and German soldiers to virtually no military effect. Next July 1 will be 80 years since the start of the battle of the Somme, which killed 400,000 young Britons, Germans and Frenchmen (20,000 from my country on the first day alone) for the sake of a slice of land about the size of Paris's Left Bank.

If you wonder why the Europe of 1996 stumbles around the world in a daze, think back to the blood-drenched mud of 1916; remember how that first great war led to Hitler and an even greater war only 23 years later, and understand that Europe is a place made smaller by what it has done to itself in the 20th century.

The diminution of Europe will once more be on display this Friday and Saturday, when most of the European Union's leaders go to Bangkok to meet their Asian counterparts. The occasion is being grandly called a council of the continents. It is, alas, nothing of the sort, because the Europe on show in Bangkok is no wielder of real power.

Although Europe's trade with Asia is growing faster than America's, the Europeans in Bangkok will have little to say about other things that matter more than trade. It is America, not Europe, that is trying to manage the potentially explosive confrontations in Korea and the Taiwan Strait. It is America, not Europe, that has been burdened with the job of trying to construct a network of Asian institutions that might control the power of 21st-century China.

To a visitor coming to Europe from Washington or Tokyo, the foreign policy horizon of most European politi-

cians remains astonishingly narrow. It is not just East Asia that lies outside their range of vision.

The danger zone in central Asia, where Russia meets the Muslim world, is still terra incognita to them. They do not pay enough attention to the perils of the rivalry between India and Pakistan. Closer to home, the land to their east is a blur: They have been lamentably slow to open the European Union to the new democracies of Eastern Europe, and they are even more reluctant than Bill Clinton to work out what they will do if by July there is a President Zeynurov and a Communist ascendancy in Moscow.

Even on its own doorstep, Europe still leaves much of the door-minding to others. Richard C. Holbrooke was a choleric fellow, but most Europeans acknowledge that this American envoy was right when he said that their governments slept through the recent island row between Greece and Turkey. By now, most of them nod glumly when accused of having missed the main point about the disaster in the former Yugoslavia, which was that there can never be such a thing as "neutral intervention" in a conflict like this.

Why is it that the countries of a European Union that has more people and more money than the United States cannot behave like a power in the world?

Ignore the answer given by the enthusiasts for a federal Europe. All we need, say these people, is better machinery. Give us an agenda of what Europe should be doing, more majority voting in the relevant committees, and someone like Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

to speak as "Europe's foreign minister" and you will see Europe walking tall again.

No, you will not, as the past few years have all too dimly shown. The machinery will not move unless it is driven by a common will. A common will requires the peoples of Europe — French, German, British, Italian, Spanish — to see the world in roughly the same way. This means that they have to want the same solutions to the same problems, and be equally willing to put their money and their soldiers behind the pursuit of those solutions. They must feel that Europe is one pair of eyes, one pair of hands.

But this is not how the peoples of Europe feel. In 1990, Britain and France decided to send their soldiers to fight Saddam Hussein, but Germany would not join them. In 1991, the Germans wanted to tell Serbia that it should accept the breakup of Yugoslavia, but France and most of the others demurred. In 1992, the French decided to back the junta in Algeria that canceled a free election, but the rest of Europe thought this was folly. And so on.

Who was right and who was wrong in each case matters less than that, in all of these decisions, some Europeans said "yes" but others said "no." The different peoples of Europe can agree to act together only in relatively small things where their judgments, their emotions and their interests do not diverge. In the big things, they do diverge. This is why the proposed machinery of a one-Europe foreign policy still lies inert.

By 1996, most Europeans can see this. But they also need to see, on the 80th anniversary of the year when World War I reached its full horror, why the causes of Europe's weakness lie even deeper than this.

These 80 years have inflicted on Europe a series of injuries that, even if it were one Europe, would leave it in the category of the walking wounded.

Quite apart from the blood and wealth expended in 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, every major European country except Britain has in these years gone through either the humiliation of defeat in international war or the self-laceration of civil war. Britain and France have lost great empires, several other countries smaller ones. Italy and Spain live with the memory of Mussolini and Franco; the German conscience is still trying to digest the far greater enormity of Hitler.

And to all these tribulations of separate European countries has to be added the collective pain of Europe's demotion from the first division of the world power league.

Before 1914, Europe was the center of the world: from here ran the reins of empire, the rivers of investment, the definition of what it meant to be modern. Even in 1939, though poorer and weaker, Europe could still look any other part of the world in the eye. After World War II, and then the Cold War, it has to face the reality of its shrunken condition. When the word "superpower" was invented, it designedly did not apply to Europe.

The old gentleman, you might say, remains in a state of shock. Think of the self-assurance with which the columns of doomed youth from Germany, France and Britain marched up to the trenches in 1916. Compare that with the hesitant diffidence of Germany, Britain and, yes, even France in 1996. It takes a long time for a wounded continent to recover from a century like this.

International Herald Tribune

The C-Word and the K-Word Keep Japan Tied to the U.S.

By Thomas L. Friedman

TOKYO — With the Soviet threat now gone, and U.S. soldiers increasingly unpopular in Japan because of the rape in Okinawa, a lot of people are wondering how long the U.S.-Japan security alliance will hold and how long the United States will be able to station 47,000 troops here. Well, stop worrying. While the question is a legitimate one, the answer is obvious — even though neither United States nor Japanese officials want to utter it aloud. So let me just whisper it here: What will keep the United States and Japan together in the coming decade is C-h-i-n-a.

The U.S.-Japan security treaty used to be based on protecting Japan primarily from the distant threat from Moscow. But with the rise of an increasingly powerful and assertive China, and with the spread of Japanese investments all over Asia, Japan now has a much greater threat close to home. Japan's only reliable partner for deterring China and

keeping the peace around Asia is the United States. (And if China isn't enough of a threat for Japan, then the prospect of a reunited K-o-r-e-a, with a few nuclear warheads in the basement, should be sufficient to frighten anyone here into making certain the Yankees don't go home.)

"Japan alone cannot handle China. Japan alone cannot handle a unified Korea and Japan alone cannot protect its own sea lanes — so for all of these reasons we need the U.S. alliance," says Masashi Nishihara, one of Japan's leading defense analysts. "But the problem is, the Japanese government does not want to talk about the C-word or the K-word."

And that is a problem. Because for the U.S.-Japan security relationship to be sustained, several things will have to change here. To begin with, Japanese officials are going to have to be prepared to talk

about China. Up to now they have been loath to do so, either because of guilt over Japanese war crimes against China during World War II or because the general approach here to security problems is to stick your head in the sand and hope they just go away. Fortunately, that may be changing.

As one U.S. official remarked: "Neither we nor the Japanese want to articulate China as the threat, for fear that it will become self-fulfilling. But when the Japanese look down the road at China's economic growth and military buildup, they inevitably ask themselves how is Japan going to manage a China that strong. Thoughtful people here keep coming back to the U.S."

The Japanese press recently highlighted China's repeated references to Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, as "an agent of Japan." Mr. Lee is not only a graduate of Cornell, but he also attended Japan's Kyoto

University and he still reads the Japanese newspapers every morning.

Japanese officials are also going to have to get comfortable with a new, more broadly defined security relationship with Washington. Right now the U.S.-Japan security treaty is very clear about what happens if Japan is invaded by China.

But it is completely unclear about how the United States and Japan should cooperate if Taiwan is invaded by China, or if U.S. troops in South Korea are attacked by North Korea. U.S. officials have no idea if Japan would allow them to use U.S. bases here to defend Taiwan against China.

Japan's economic assets are now regional, the threats to Japan's security are now regional, but the Japanese interpretation of the U.S.-Japan alliance, and of the Japanese Constitution, is that Japan's army can cooperate with the United States only to defend its own territory. That situation cannot last.

"If American boys are dying for Taiwan and we don't help, we destroy the alliance," says Hisahiko Okazaki, Japan's former ambassador to Thailand and its most outspoken advocate of American-Japanese cooperation to deter China.

Japanese leaders could interpret their constitution more broadly if they wanted to — and they better. Because Japan can only really protect itself if it works with the United States to deal with security threats in Asia before they reach Japan's shores. Mr. Nishihara says, "Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto should stand up and say that Japan is prepared to work with the United States to promote a peaceful settlement of the China-Taiwan dispute — the Chinese would get the message."

It will take time, but I am convinced Japan will send that message. C-h-i-n-a will make sure of that.

The New York Times

Buchanan Changed the Debate, and the World Should Listen

By William Pfaff

POCATELLO, Idaho — The peasants' revolt, as Pat Buchanan calls it, has decisively changed the American political debate.

Until the New Hampshire primary last week, which Mr. Buchanan won, the economic issues in the presidential race were taxes and deficit reduction. Thanks to the Buchanan victory, the issues now are trade policy and the plight of the worker. The first set of issues was strictly parochial. The new set has international implications.

Before, trade and the social consequences of globalization were ignored by mainstream politicians. The Republican candidates, other than Mr. Buchanan, agreed with the Clinton administration in supporting open trade, global markets, and the social and ethical values of corporate America.

They were indifferent to complaints that American employees, including skilled workers and middle management, are increasingly the victims of competitive layoffs and the transfer of jobs overseas.

Mr. Buchanan has changed that. Not only the Republican Party, but the union movement and the Clinton administration as well have been thrown into some confusion as a result. This administration has until now been proud to be big business's best friend. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor has been the spokesman of an administration that aggressively expanding American exports and corporate growth would guarantee Americans more and better jobs — even though im-

mediate statistics show the opposite result.

American corporations announced nearly a half-million layoffs last year. Three-fifths of American households have lost income in constant dollars over the past 15 years. During the same time, the top fifth of households gained by 28 percent, and the top 1 percent gained by 91 percent. Figures from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, show that the United States now has the most unequal income distribution of any advanced nation.

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich, who has acknowledged this situation and proposed tax changes to reward corporate social responsibility, has until now been treated by the administration as an awkwardly dissenting voice, conveniently ignored. Secretary Reich should send a note of thanks to Mr. Buchanan for the new attention to his ideas.

Organized labor continues to contend that Mr. Buchanan is no "true" friend of the worker but simply pretends to be one, and in any case is anti-homosexual and anti-Semitic. AFL-CIO spokesmen seem unable to grasp the force of the sentiment expressed by the New Hampshire voter who said, "The unions don't look after us any more; Buchanan's at least ready to fight for our jobs."

The union movement also does not seem to understand that labor's national constituency is not particularly sympathetic to homosexual rights or to American aid to Israel, nor is it organized labor's mandate to promote either. That's another reason why working people are voting for Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan talks a great deal of nonsense about the "New World Order," the UN, those other sinister international organizations "where Cuba's vote counts for as much as America's," and about how his government would deal with

foreign countries whose policies and actions displeased him.

There is little chance that he will have an opportunity to show how he would put these opinions into practice. On present evidence he could at best pull a third of the popular vote in November, and the more successful he becomes in the primaries and polls the more he turns out voters determined to stop him. People both for him and against him seriously care.

But he has changed the debate by saying some things that are not nonsense. He has disrupted what had become a suffocating orthodoxy of opinion on trade and the globalized economy. The "peasants' revolt" he has provoked, and profited from, in the United States, also has its parallels abroad.

The public sector strikes in France in December were in part a protest against what strikers saw as the threat of "Americanization" of France's economy

and workforce. There is significant support in Europe for the view that while free trade among countries at the same level of development is a positive force, between rich countries and poor ones it tends to become socially destructive for the former and exploitative for the latter. The major Asian industrial economies, meanwhile, continue to "manage" their trade, as they have always done.

Mr. Buchanan says many things that have not improved the American political climate, but he has subverted the bipartisan economic consensus of what he calls "the Old Order," and that is unmistakably a good thing. The American presidential campaign has been forced to turn to social and economic issues until now evaded or denied. That, in turn, will have an important impact on the international debate.

International Herald Tribune

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Box Rejected

BERLIN — The Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine has rejected, by 28 votes to 26, the bill of the Government proposing to spend £9,000 on the building of a shooting-box at Murtzig for the Emperor. On his last visit the Emperor expressed his delight at the beautiful situation among the forests there, and consequently, the Government proposed to build a shooting-box for him.

1921: Asia Patronised

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Rabindranath Tagore, the distinguished Hindu poet and philosopher whose writings have commanded world-wide attention, is in America and has issued a warning. He declares that Asia, with her older civilization, is weary of being patronised by the up-start western nations and of their pre-

sumption of superiority simply because of their excessive modernity. Asia likes her own civilization. Why should any other civilization be thrust down her throat from motives of avarice or religious and ethical prejudice?

1946: Wine Rations

PARIS — The two-liter monthly ration of wine may be increased in the coming months, Henri Longchambon, the French Food Minister, declared at a press conference yesterday [Feb. 27]. This improvement, following official statements that the wine ration might have to be reduced to one liter a month, was due, the Minister explained, to the fact that 1,000 tank trucks to carry the wine from the interior to the ports. If all goes well, there should be 700,000 to 800,000 hectoliters (about 20 million gallons) of Algerian wine for distribution.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Truly, You're as Young as You Feel

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — How most people fare in old age may not be a matter of fate or genes, as many people believe. The way people age—whether in their 70s and 80s they end up sick, demented and sexless or vigorous, sharp and libidinous—is mostly a matter of how they live.

"Only about 30 percent of the characteristics of aging are genetically based; the rest—70 percent—is not," Dr. John W. Rowe, director of the MacArthur Foundation Consortium on Successful Aging, said. The research team has found that staying active both physically and socially contribute to successful aging.

"People are largely responsible for their own old age," said Dr. Rowe, a gerontologist and president of Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York.

The MacArthur research team found that genetics played the greatest role in health characteristics early in life.

"But by age 80, for many characteristics there is hardly any genetic influence left," Dr. McClearn said.

By examining what they call the positive side of aging rather than people who are already sick, the interdisciplinary, interuniversity team is finding not only that most old people are doing well physically and mentally but that much can be done to foster a healthy and productive old age in the millions of people who might otherwise not age well.

In 1985 the MacArthur Foundation established the research team as a joint project among several universities and hospitals to study an often-overlooked segment of the elderly population:

people who enter their eighth decade healthy and independent. The studies have shown that the serious losses in physical and mental functioning commonly attributed to age are neither inevitable nor immutable.

The MacArthur studies have already identified several factors that predict successful aging, including regular physical activity, continued social connections, resiliency—the ability to bounce back readily after suffering a loss—and a feeling of control over one's life.

These factors, the researchers say, are ones that can be changed by people as they age, putting their well-being under their control. The researchers also maintain that society has a crucial role to play in helping older people achieve these characteristics.

"We can no longer afford to ignore the link between social policies and health," said Dr. Lisa F. Berkman, a member of the MacArthur team who is a social epidemiologist at the Harvard School of Public Health. She said that by improving access to physical activity and promoting social engagement instead of isolating or ignoring the elderly, much could be done to enhance physical and intellectual abilities in later life.

In a related study of older people in the community, gerontology researchers at Penn State, Dr. Warner Schaie and Dr. Sherry Willis, who are not part of the MacArthur group, showed that while many people did not decline mentally in any significant way with age, those who did decline could minimize the fall and even improve their cognitive functions through "intellectual" training or doing activities like crossword, find-the-word and jigsaw puzzles.

"Our goal is to increase the health span, not the life span," Dr. Rowe said.

Through community studies, he added, "our team has established that most old people are aging very successfully."

The research showed that more than 90 percent of those living outside of institutions reported that they were not sick. Based on tests of physical and cognitive abilities developed by the MacArthur group, the team found that the vast majority were functioning quite well.

By repeatedly testing people over a period of years, the researchers found that verbal intelligence did not necessarily decline with age, but could actually increase as people got older. Dr. Marilyn Albert, a neuropsychologist at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, has found that certain aspects of intelligence, mainly the speed with which information is processed, do fall off with age, but that if older people are given enough time, they do just as well as younger people on tests of cognitive ability.

DR. BERKMAN has observed that declines in memory with age are linked to lesser degrees of physical activity. But how could physical activity enhance cognitive functions? Experiments in rats by Dr. Carl Cotman, a neuroscientist at the University of California at Irvine, have shown that treadmill exercise raises the levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor, or BDNF, a nerve growth factor that keeps neurons healthy.

"Surprisingly, the increase in BDNF occurred, not just in the motor areas of the brain, but also in the areas involved in learning, memory and cognition, the very areas that are attacked in dementia," Dr. Cotman said. "It appears that the brain keeps itself operative with activity."



Dr. James I. McKinney, 89, has lived a life of the mind, and is still teaching philosophy and writing books. For him, he said, old age is hardly a dreary time. "I think part of my good fortune is that I have stayed around young people," McKinney said. "When I stay around young people, I don't realize how old I am."

Some Good News for Old Brains

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The conventional image of the aging brain is that people lose neurons the way balding men lose hair. Brain cells are supposed to start falling away around the age of 20, with everything downhill from there. Some people go bald, or senile, early. Some lucky and unusual ones keep their hair, or their wits, about them into their 90s and beyond.

Science has precious little good news about hair loss, but new findings on the death of brain cells suggest that minoxidil for the mind is unnecessary. Data from men and women who continue to flourish into their 80s and 90s show that in a healthy brain, any loss of brain cells is relatively modest and largely confined to specific areas, leaving others robust. In fact, about 1 of every 10 people continue to increase in mental abilities like vocabulary through those decades.

New imaging techniques, like the PET scan and magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, have shown that the brain does gradually shrink in life's later decades, just not as much as has been thought. Furthermore, the shrinkage of a healthy brain does not seem to result in any great loss of mental ability.

"We used to think that you lost brain cells every day of your life everywhere in the brain," said Dr. Marilyn Albert, a psychologist at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. "That's just not so."

you do have some loss with healthy aging, but not so dramatic, and in very selective brain areas."

The new imaging techniques have also enabled neuroscientists to discover

a flaw in many earlier studies of the aging brain: they included findings from people in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease. Now, by scanning the brain and by more carefully screening to measure cognitive function, most people with Alzheimer's are excluded from such studies.

Researchers measure brain shrinkage by keeping track of the folds-like spaces that create the wrinkled surface layer of the cerebral cortex, the topmost layer that is critical for thought. These tiny crevasses are called ventricles and sulci, and the amount of space in them gradually increases with age, reflecting a loss in the overall mass of the brain.

From age 20 to 70, the average brain loses about 10 percent of its mass, said Dr. Stanley Rapoport, chief of the neuroscience laboratory at the National Institute on Aging in Bethesda, Maryland. But that loss "seems related only to subtle differences in cognitive abilities," Dr. Rapoport said. "We think the brain's integrity is maintained because the massive redundancy of interconnection among neurons means that even if you lose some, the brain can often compensate."

Compensation is precisely what studies of the "successful" elderly show. When neuroscientists weed out people with cognitive decline that is a sign of illness, the shrinkage is still there, but performance on mental tests is good. And what analyses of healthy old brains show is that old people may use different parts of the brain from young people to accomplish the same task. In some ways a healthy old brain is like a pitcher whose fastball has faded but who can still strike a batter out with other pitches.

Some of the data come from autopsies

of 25 men and women from 71 to 95 years old who had volunteered to be part of a control group in a 16-year study of Alzheimer's disease. Dr. John Morris, a neurologist at Washington University in St. Louis who did the study, said the brains of the mentally alert group showed some of the tangles that, more than shrinkage, seem to be the main problem in Alzheimer's disease. But these tangles were in the hippocampus, a structure involved in memory, rather than the centrally important cerebral cortex.

Dr. Morris said his data, which will be published next month in the journal *Neurology*, suggest "there may be a pool of people who not only have no important cognitive declines, but no brain changes of consequence for mental function, even into their 80s and 90s." Changes in the hippocampus may only slow the rate of retrieval from memory, he said, but not diminish its accuracy.

Similar findings have been made by Dr. Brad Hyman of Massachusetts General Hospital. "We've found no appreciable neuronal loss in people from their 60s to 90s who had retained their mental clarity until they died," said Dr. Hyman, who studied two specific regions of the cortex. "The dire picture we've had of huge cell losses is wrong for a healthy person whose brain remains structurally intact into old age."

Apart from a reduction in the number of brain cells, another aspect of aging in the healthy brain seems to be a drop in the connections between them. Dr. Albert at Massachusetts General said her studies of brain tissue had uncovered specific structures deep in the brain that did show more neuronal loss, even with healthy aging. These include areas important for memory like the basal forebrain.

Carpal Tunnel Pain: Update on Prevention

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carpal tunnel syndrome has plagued workers for more than 100 years, but not until it struck the nation's reporters and editors with a vengeance did this debilitating disorder of the wrist, hand and arm become a household word.

It is now recognized to afflict nearly 2 million workers and to cost American business an estimated \$20 billion a year.

And with millions of schoolchildren growing up using computers, more and more jobs being done on computers, millions of adults abandoning the post office for e-mail and growing numbers of people signing on to the Internet every day, there is a pressing need for preventive attention and simpler correctives. Even now, experts estimate the average person faces as much as a 1 in 10 chance of eventually developing it.

The first symptoms are tingling and numbness in the fingers, which progresses to aching or shooting pains and weakness in the hand and forearm. A common early warning sign, awakening at night with numbness, tingling pains engulfing the hand and arm, is rarely recognized for what it is because it occurs unrelated to daytime stress.

The syndrome results from pressure on the median nerve, where it, nine tendons and a number of blood vessels pass through a narrow tunnel in the wrist created by bones and a ligament.

Physical therapists, orthopedic surgeons and ergonomics experts have not wasted any time in coming up with alternatives to abandoning the computer. They start with posture. Never has sitting up straight, with good support for your back, been more important. Poor posture creates added stress on your arms and wrists. Feet should be flat on the floor, elbows close to the body, forearms parallel to the ground, wrists unbent and not resting on anything and hands in a straight line with the forearm. The computer screen should be at eye level or require no more than a 15-degree downward bend of the

head. Frequent short breaks from the computer are crucial: 15 minutes of rest for every two hours at the keyboard. Get up, walk around, stretch. Massage the palm side of each hand and fingers with the thumb of the other hand.

At the annual meeting of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons in Atlanta this week, Dr. Houshang Seradge of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center suggested that a five-minute series of simple exercises be done at the start of each work shift and after each break. The exercises reduce the pressure in the carpal tunnel. Each is done for a count of five and the series is repeated 10 times.

START by bending the wrist and fingers upward (as if in a handstand position), then straighten the wrists and relax the fingers. Next, make a tight fist with both hands, then bend the wrists down while keeping the fists, then straighten the wrists and relax the fingers.

More general preventives include maintaining a normal body weight and getting regular exercise, which delay aging of the nerves.

When it comes to treatment, even surgeons now agree that conservative therapy is the best approach, with surgery reserved for the small percentage of patients who do not improve sufficiently without it. Seradge advises against any use of the injured hand in the first week to 10 days of treatment.

Standard conservative treatment, which lasts at least several weeks, involves wearing a wrist brace and splint, especially at night, and taking an anti-inflammatory medication.

Some therapists also say that supplements of vitamin B6—150 to 200 milligrams a day—can sometimes relieve the symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome, particularly in women who are pregnant or taking birth control pills and who may be deficient in this vitamin.

By Jane E. Brody

IN BRIEF

Halting Tumor Growth

LONDON (Reuters)—American researchers believe they may have found a way to stop cancerous tumors from growing with injections of an agent that occurs naturally in the body.

The researchers from Harvard Medical School reported their finding in the *New Scientist* journal on Thursday. They identified an agent called angiostatin, which stops the blood vessels in cancer tumors from developing, therefore halting the tumor's growth and preventing the development of secondary tumors.

A tumor that cannot sprout new blood vessels will not grow much bigger than a pea.

From Japan, Happy Robots

TOKYO (Reuters)—A robot that can show its emotions by smiling or frowning has been developed by Fumio Hara, a professor at Tokyo University of Science.

The Face Robot, which so far has no arms or legs, can express six emotions—anger, sadness, fear, surprise, happiness and disgust. Its skin is made of silicon and its 24 muscles are hydraulic pistons made of aluminum.

Little, if Any, Risk Found in Breast Implants

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The largest study by far of silicone breast implants and disease finds that, if implants pose any health risk at all, it is a very small one.

The long-awaited study, however, is already being used by both sides in the bitter controversy over breast implants, with lawyers for women with implants saying that it proves the devices are dangerous and implant makers saying it proves they are safe.

The study, directed by Dr. Charles Hennekens, a leading epidemiologist at the Brigham and Women's Hospital in

Boston, involved an analysis of reports by more than 400,000 women working in health professions, many of them in nursing.

It found that women with implants were 24 percent more likely to report that they had connective-tissue diseases than those without implants. The researchers asked about diseases diagnosed between 1962 and 1991, before implant litigation had become a juggernaut.

But the study's authors and independent scientists emphasize that the data do not permit them to distinguish reliably between a small risk and no risk.

The study did not find that the risk of disease was proportional to the length of

time a woman has had an implant, which puts the significance of the risk estimate in question, some said.

And even if the risk is real, the authors calculate that it would mean only one extra case a year of connective-tissue disease, like arthritis or lupus, for every 3,000 women with implants. About 1 million women have the devices.

Dr. Hennekens said that, in contrast, cigarette smoking increased the risk of lung cancer by 2,000 percent. When he began his study, he added, lawyers representing women with implants were saying that the devices increased the risk of connective-tissue diseases by 500 percent.

Now, he said, "we've narrowed the

risk to somewhere between 0 and 24 percent."

"Our study's great contribution is to show that the idea that women with implants had a large hazard of connective-tissue disease is not plausible," Dr. Hennekens said. The study is published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Dr. David Kessler, the commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, said that, for women with implants, "the risk of getting a serious disease, if it exists at all, is small," and that the new study had confirmed this conclusion.

But he added, "There may, and I underline the word may, be a small but statistically significant risk of connective-tissue disease."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

EACH card has a delightful story to tell in "Right Through the Pack" by Robert Daryas and Norman de Vere Hart.

One pair in a match reached the reasonable contract of four spades, rather than the obvious three no-trump. West was allowed to win the first trick with the diamond king, and shifted to a heart. South finessed, losing to the storytelling king, and a diamond was returned. South won with the ace and tried to reach the dummy by overtaking the heart queen with the ace. East ruffed and led a diamond, and South found himself down two, for he could not reach the dummy for a trump finesse.

In the replay, by bidding that is not fit to print, two young players climbed to the ridiculous contract of seven spades. Again, the lead was the diamond king, and South had to win. He led the heart queen and West played low. It then occurred to South that a winning finesse would not help him, for he still would not make 13 tricks. He there-

fore put up the ace in dummy, a long shot of long shots, and the storyteller appeared on his right. Now he led the spade queen for a finesse and was able to draw trumps.

South led one more trump and his club winners, reaching an ending in which West was trying to guard both red suits. The last trump forced him to discard either the diamond queen, allowing the jack to score, or a heart, allowing dummy to take three heart tricks with the help of a marked finesse against the ten.

NORTH
♠ Q4
♥ A J 5 3
♦ 8 8 2
♣ 8 8 3

EAST
♠ K 9 3
♥ K
♦ 9 7 5 4
♣ J 10 9 7 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ A J 10 8 2
♥ Q 7
♦ A J 3
♣ A K Q

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠.
West: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥.
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠.
East: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥.

BOOKS

CHEKHOV'S PLAYS:
An Opening Into Eternity

By Richard Gilman. 261 pages. \$30. Yale University Press.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN the opening chapter of this brilliant study of the plays of Anton Chekhov (1860-1904), the drama critic Richard Gilman drolly reminds us how after the playwright died of tuberculosis in a hotel at a German spa, his body was transported back to Moscow in a refrigerated freight car marked "For Oysters."

In Gilman's more serious judgment, posterity has just as egregiously misidentified Chekhov's plays by calling them mood pieces without structure, miniatures of emotion, records of the "bittersweet" minutiae of everyday life or, in Soviet terms, expressions of yearning for the coming Communist state.

Worse, in Gilman's view, posterity has failed to appreciate that Chekhov's plays were as revolutionary in their

way as the most radical works of Buchner, Ibsen, Strindberg, Jarry, Pirandello, Brecht and Beckett. As he sees it, Chekhov did nothing less than dispose of the conventional conflict between good and evil that "had been the motivating principle of bourgeois drama" and substitute for it elements of human consciousness that had previously been considered beyond the reach of drama.

He writes: "For the first time in Chekhov we see the drama proceeding as though its language and actions are gradually filling in a field, not moving in any sort of conventional straight line, the usual unfolding of exposition, development and denouement. The energy thus released, the force of locomotion turned into presence, is exactly the principle of 'newness' in Chekhov's theater."

To detail his ideas, Gilman, who teaches play writing at Yale University's School of Drama, takes in sequence Chekhov's five major full-length plays: "Ivanov," "The Sea Gull," "Uncle Vanya," "Three Sisters" and "The Cherry Orchard," with de-

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, deputy director-general of the Bank of Italy, is rereading "Wild Swans" by Jung Chang.

"I love this book. I have probably given away 100 copies of it by now to friends and colleagues. More than any other book, it gives you an understanding of what China has gone through in recent decades." (Erik Ipsen, IHT)



turns into his less successful first and third plays, "Platonov" and "The Wood Demon."

But as he makes his way through the canon, he is forced by the richness of his material to digress and enlarge on such subjects of Chekhovian drama as boredom, work, time and the deeper meaning of comedy. In these digressions, Gilman examines the way Chekhov's characters talk past one another, why Chekhov's subjects "don't exist independently of the writing itself" and how "Chekhov wished to expose—to demystify, in current usage—the way we

and why "The Cherry Orchard" is ultimately a comedy.

Moreover, because Chekhov's plays are free of conventional plots, Gilman can take up their fragments and quickly engage us in the issues they raise. For instance, with his definition of Chekhovian comedy as any state of being that leaves future possibilities open, he makes us understand why "The Sea Gull" remains a comedy despite Treplev's suicide at the end.

By stressing that no absolute heroes or villains exist in Chekhov's plays—or, as Gilman puts it, that "Chekhov's devils have at least the rudiments of wings and his angels the beginnings of horns"—he redeems the character of Professor Serebryakov in "Uncle Vanya" and thereby makes Vanya himself seem less of a fool for having placed his faith in him.

And perhaps most eloquently of all, through his discussion of time, he makes clear how by dramatizing the collapse of memory and hope, "Three Sisters" gradually encloses its characters in the painful immediate present, which in turn provides them

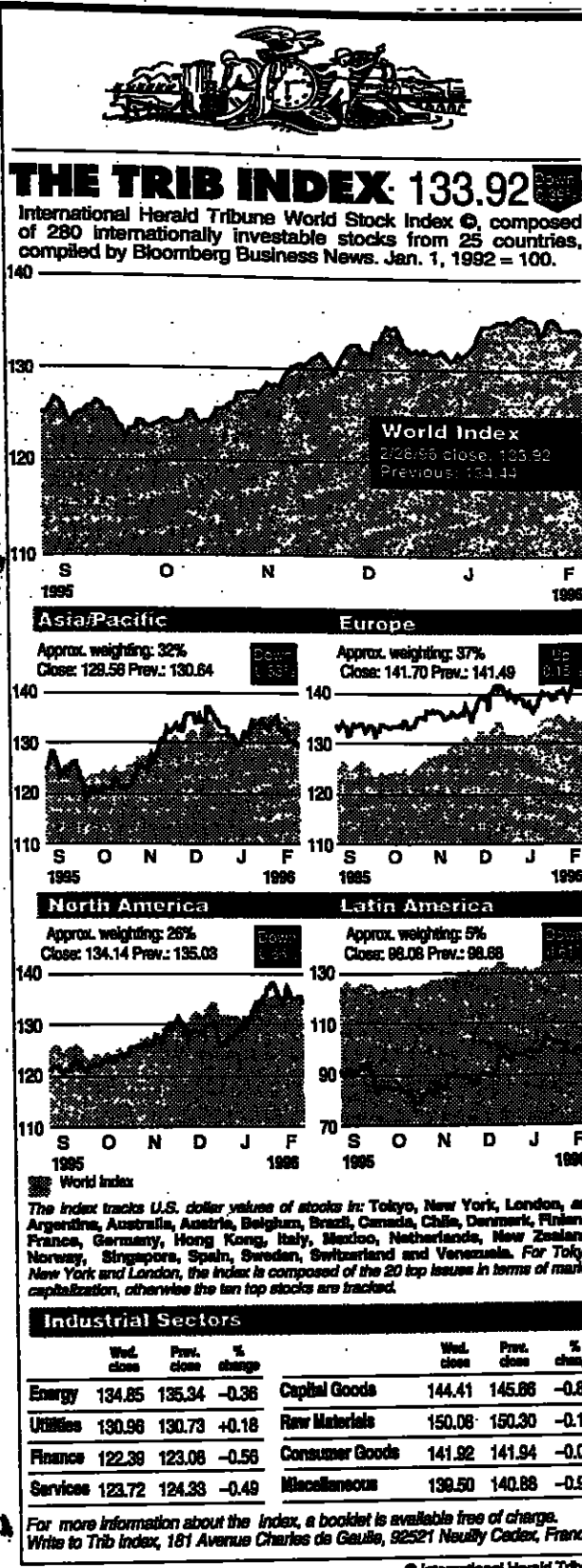
with "an opening into eternity," as Gilman's subtitle describes it.

The risk of pursuing such subtleties is that one's prose can end up appearing to chase its own tail, and Gilman now and then succumbs. Every so often in his determination to make himself clear, he unnecessarily repeats himself. The resulting occasionally pedantic tone is not mitigated by his habit of quoting from his own previous books—"as I once wrote"—as if the reader wouldn't forgive an unquoted repetition or even a paraphrase, followed by a footnote referring to his earlier statement.

All the same, "Chekhov's Plays" is wonderfully stimulating to read, and a fitting successor to Gilman's admirable earlier book on the theater, "The Making of Modern Drama" (1974).

Gilman forces you to see Chekhov's plays in a fresh light, and makes you hunger both to read them and see them performed anew.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



British Aerospace Thrives

Less Is More for Defense-and-Aviation Firm

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As Continental rivals sag beneath the burden of military budget cuts and high production costs, British Aerospace PLC is expected to present a contrasting picture when it releases its results on Thursday.

The British aviation-and-defense company is expected post a huge increase in 1995 pretax profit of about £325 million, according to analysts' estimates.

In 1994, the company returned to profit and earned £211 million before taxes as its defense business strengthened and costs were cut.

Analysts attributed the expected rise in 1995 profit to strong orders and lower costs in its defense business and a narrowed losses in its commercial aviation division.

Zafar Khan, an analyst for Societe Generale Strauss Turnbull, said, "British Aerospace has been wielding a sharper knife and for far longer than its Continental rivals," he said.

By 1995, the company had slashed its work force to 45,000 from 133,000 in 1988.

British Aerospace had little choice. In 1992, the company, then

a cars-to-real estate-to-missiles conglomerate, nearly went bust. In every pound of profit it took in on its defense business, it lost 96 pence on its civil aviation side.

The sale of its crumpling unit, Rover of Britain, in 1994, and its departure from corporate jet manufacturing, as well as a rigorous pruning of costs across the board have made British Aerospace an example of the virtues of corporate focus and leanness.

The situation is different at its French and German competitors.

Two months ago Daimler-Benz AG, dragged down largely by its aerospace arm, said it would post a record loss in 1995 of 6 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.14 billion). The German conglomerate also abandoned Fokker NV, its money-losing Dutch aircraft subsidiary.

Meanwhile, last week the French government unveiled a radical restructuring of its troubled aircraft manufacturing sector under which Aerospatiale and Dassault are to be merged.

Analysts said that Germany and France faced consolidation and cost-cutting if they are to survive. "The Continentals have tended to run their defense industries as job-creation schemes," said Clive

Forester-Walker, an analyst with Charterhouse Tilney Securities.

He said that only British Aerospace, among the four members of the Airbus consortium, actually makes money on it. British Aerospace designs and makes the wings for Airbus jets and owns 20 percent of the group.

Daimler-Benz and Aerospatiale each own 37.5 per cent of Airbus, with the rest in the hands of Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain.

Peter Deighton of Merrill Lynch & Co. forecasts 1995 defense profit of £485 million, up from £412 million the previous year. Losses in the commercial aircraft division are expected to narrow to £120 million from £156 million.

But some observers say British Aerospace is an example of a company that has returned to profit by doing less and employing fewer workers, rather than by growing.

At the start of the decade, sales totaled £10.5 billion, compared with £6.8 billion in 1995.

"We in Britain have been brilliant at shrinking, but at some stage we must go the other way," Mr Khan said. "When you shrink, it creates opportunities for the competition."

ABB Net Surges 73% on Cost Cuts

WARSAW — ABB Asia Brown Boveri Ltd. said Wednesday that 1995 net profit surged 73 percent, beating expectations, as cost-cutting and rising sales buoyed the construction-and-machinery company's operating margins.

Percy Barnevik, the company's new chief executive, told journalists that rapid expansion in Asia and successes in Eastern Europe had also buoyed results.

Net profit rose to \$1.3 billion in 1995, from \$760 million, and ABB said it expected the third straight earnings rise in 1996 as higher sales and cost cuts continue to boost net

ABB's operating profit rose 25 percent, to \$3.28 billion.

Profit was boosted by a one-time gain of \$250 million from a rail joint venture with Daimler-Benz AG.

The Swiss-Swedish company also said it would merge the boards of its parent companies, Brown, Boveri Corp. and Asea AB, extending a reorganization that began with ABB's formation in 1988 and paving the way for a single share.

ABB noted that pretax profit rose 46 percent to \$2.1 billion francs. Net profit rose more than pretax because the tax rate fell to 37 percent in 1990 from above 40 percent. ABB is in

New orders rose 14 percent, to \$36.2 billion, while sales rose 14 percent, to \$33.7 billion, ABB said. The order backlog at the end of 1993 rose 6 percent, to \$33.5 billion.

Margins improved most in the Americas, rising to 7.9 percent from 5.8 percent, while European margins rose to 9.9 percent from 9.2 percent and Asian margins to 7.4 percent from 7.2 percent.

ABB reorganized its European and U.S. operations in 1993 and reduced costs by moving jobs to Eastern Europe and Asia.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Paribas Stumbles On Real Estate And Loan Losses

Compiled by Chris Saffer from Enquêtes

PARIS — Compagnie Financière de Paribas SA suffered its biggest loss ever in 1995 as it took charges against bad real estate and loans.

Paribas had a loss of 3.99 billion French francs (\$800 million) in 1995. The financial firm reported a net profit of 1.7 billion francs in 1994.

The loss is the 124-year-old company's largest since it was sold to the public in 1987, exceeding the 184 million-franc deficit posted in 1991.

The 1995 loss reflects 5.5 billion francs in provisions, including 2 billion francs for Compagnie de Navigation Mixte, a conglomerate with financial and industrial interests.

"We decided we had to do something about a certain number of problematic situations: Crédit de Mix," Cogedim and Navigation Mixt," said the company's chairman, André Lévy-Lang, referring to the provisions and charges taken.

But he said he expected Paribas to be profitable this year. The company intends to sell 15 billion francs of assets over the next three years.

longer limit the group's future profitability." Excluding these items, Paribas said it had income from current operations of 1.51 billion francs, compared with 2.9 billion in 1994.

Ingrid Bellard of Kleinwort Benson France said that Paribas's move to put the problems behind it by taking large provisions would be received favorably by investors. Its shares were suspended Wednesday because of its announcement it was bidding for all of Navigation Mixte.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

French GDP Falls As Strikes Take Toll

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — France's economy shrank in the fourth quarter for the first time in almost three years, the government disclosed Wednesday, as public-sector strikes further depressed consumer spending.

Output measured by gross domestic product shrank 0.3 percent, resulting in growth for 1995 of 2.4 percent, down from 2.9 percent in 1994. The quarterly fall in GDP, the first since the first quarter of 1993, was also attributed to rising taxes and joblessness.

Insee, the national statistical office, estimated that strikes late in the year that crippled the transportation system and kept shoppers at home had reduced GDP in the fourth quarter by 0.3 percent or 0.4 percent, meaning that otherwise, GDP would have been about unchanged on the quarter.

Separately, the state-owned utility Electricité de France said warm weather, a 21 percent rise in taxes and the economic slowdown contributed to a 16 percent fall in 1995 profits, to 2.7 billion francs.

Edmond Alphandery, the former finance minister who took the top job at EDF last year, said the company would delay by several months a three-year restructuring plan to allow more time for talks with unions.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Inside Matsushita: How Yen Moves Trade Policy

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

OSAKA, Japan — Shoppers flock to the four L.L. Bean stores in Japan for the latest in rugged American fashions; and with each sale of a parka or pair of boots, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. chalks up another import. Matsushita, the maker of Panasonic electronics products, opened the L.L. Bean shops in Japan as part of a five-year program, begun in 1988, to reduce its contribution to Japan's trade surplus.

Besides Bean gear, Matsushita also imports Famous Grouse Scotch, Schweppes beverage concentrate and other products unrelated to the electronics business to increase its imports.

But the five-year program was largely a bust. Matsushita's trade surplus — its exports from Japan minus its imports — dropped only 4 percent by 1993, to 1.11 trillion yen (\$10.6 billion).

The company's trade surplus with North America, however, declined steadily over the period, falling by more than one-third, to \$2.9 billion, by 1993. That is a result of the strong yen, which has caused many of the products Matsushita once sent to the United States from Japan to be replaced by products made in Matsushita factories in Southeast Asia or made in America.

That trend continued in the past two years, after the five-year plan ended, further reducing the company's trade deficit with the United States. Meanwhile, Matsushita sends components from Japan to those factories, keeping its total exports high.

A close look at Matsushita's import and export patterns, made possible by the company's willingness to release figures from its five-year plan, shows what moves Japanese companies as manufacturers and exporters.

But looking at one company's trade patterns

can be instructive for another reason as well: because a big portion of international trade consists of movements of goods between two parts of the same multinational company.

"The U.S. deficit with Japan is declining," said Clyde Prestowitz, president of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington, a group that argues for a tough United States trade policy, but "the U.S. deficit with Japanese companies is remaining much the same."

Most of Matsushita's imports, which have risen sharply in recent years, come either from the company's own factories outside Japan or from overseas factories of Japanese parts suppliers. One-fifth of the company's imports are goods like boots and Scotch that have nothing to do with electronics.

Matsushita's experience also offers some lessons for America's trade policy now that protectionism has become an issue in its election campaign.

One lesson is that simply imposing a 10 percent tariff on imports from Japan, as proposed by the Republican candidate Pat Buchanan, would do little to shut off the flow of Japanese goods.

"Companies like Matsushita that have operations all over the world have effectively hedged against gunboat diplomacy such as Buchanan is advocating," said Jeffrey E. Garten, dean of the Yale School of Management and former undersecretary of commerce. (Mr. Buchanan, however, has called for tariffs against developing nations as well.)

Another lesson is that the rise of the yen has been more effective than trade pressures in reducing Matsushita's trade surplus. The high yen made it a matter of profits, rather than politics, for Matsushita to increase imports and reduce exports.

"We used to need a corporate cheerleader" to increase imports, said Yoichi Miyata, an official in Matsushita's corporate planning office. "But

now we don't need that anymore."

Matsumita's global trade surplus, which barely budged during the five-year plan, has dropped 20 percent, to a projected 890 billion yen, in the two years since the end of the plan—a period in which the yen soared.

The same is true for Japan as a whole: Its trade surplus with the world and with the United States shrank in 1993 for the first time in five years.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, said Matsumita's response to the strong yen argued against the need for the tactics proposed by Mr. Buchanan. "I think this adds to the case that he is right," Mr. Bergsten said. "This shows that the adjustment is happening without any of that."

Many of Japan's largest companies, prompted by Japan's government, announced voluntary plans in the late 1980s to help reduce trade tensions. Matsumita's release of its trade figures provides a window on the effectiveness of such plans.

When Matsumita announced its five-year plan in 1988, it imported only 5.7 percent of the parts used in its Japanese factories.

"In 1988 we imported virtually nothing except some semiconductors," said Toshihiko Murota, managing director of Matsumita Communication Industrial Co., a subsidiary that makes telephones and car audio equipment. "We didn't have consciousness of the need to import."

Tightly focused trade pressure to increase U.S. sales in Japan can make a difference. Matsumita executives said in interviews that the 1986 semiconductor trade agreement between the United States and Japan was instrumental in prompting the company to consider U.S. chips. The agreement set as a goal that 20 percent of Japan's semiconductor market would be supplied by foreign chipmakers by mid-1991.

Russia Slows Privatization

State Sales Under Fire as June Election Nears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Alexander Kazakov, chairman of the State Property Committee, said Wednesday that Russia would slow the pace of privatization to concentrate on managing rather than selling off state property.

Mr. Kazakov, also a deputy prime minister, said the committee would focus on developing the share market, protecting shareholders' rights and managing state property.

Privatization has come under fire recently, particularly deals made last year in which shares in state companies were exchanged for loans to the government.

Some critics accused the government of selling off "crown-jewel" industrial holdings too cheaply, and there was a widespread feeling the shares-for-loans auctions were unfair.

The communist-dominated State Duma, or lower house of parliament, set up a commission last month to review the results of privatization, including the shares-for-loans deals.

Mr. Kazakov's announcement comes one week after the International Monetary Fund agreed to loan Russia \$10.1 billion over three years on condition that, among other things, it keeps its budget deficit under control.

It also comes as President Boris Yeltsin trailing the Communist Gennadi Zyuganov in opinion polls before the presidential election in June. Mr. Zyuganov has promised a return to the social protection of the Communists, as well as the return of some companies to state ownership.

"This is very much part of Yeltsin's reelection bid," said Charlie Robertson, an analyst

at the consulting company Hife Ltd. in London. "There's no coincidence that it's being said after the IMF agreed to the loan."

One Western economist, who asked not to be named, said a slowdown in privatization was to be expected.

"I am not unduly alarmed about any of this," he said. "I think it is to be expected in the circumstances. There is a new emphasis on trying to ease the pain of reform and take a slightly more cautious approach to privatization."

Russia launched its privatization program in 1992 under the guidance of the former First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli B. Chubais, who was fired last month by President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Mr. Chubais masterminded mass sales of state property. Officials say about 70 percent of production is now in private hands.

Mr. Kazakov said privatization would slow, with just 14 or 15 concerns to go on sale this year.

He also said shares-for-loans auctions would change.

But he was quite skeptical about shares-for-loans deals. "I do not rule out the possibility that some will finish up in the arbitration court. We shall not continue them in the form they used to have," he said.

Russia promised the IMF it would keep its budget deficit to no higher than 4 percent of gross domestic product in 1996, 3 percent in 1997 and 1 percent in 1998. It was 2.9 percent in 1995 because price inflation, two times higher than forecast, raised nominal GDP higher than expected. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

The Changing of the Guard at Fiat

TURIN — Fiat SpA's board of directors approved Cesare Romiti's appointment to the top spot at Italy's largest industrial company, replacing Giovanni Agnelli, who is retiring after 30 years.

Mr. Agnelli is leaving the chairmanship of the auto giant's board. He was appointed chairman in 1959 as he approached his 75th birthday on March 12, the obligatory retirement age for Fiat executives according to the company's statutes.

Fiat's board approved the appointment of Paolo Cantarella, head of Fiat's unit for the position of chief executive officer. The position Mr. Cantarella is to succeed at the car unit by Roberto Testore.

A Turin court is expected to decide on Tuesday whether to indict Mr. Romiti and put him on trial on charges of allegedly approving a Swiss

Fiat also approved on Tuesday the resignation of Giorgio Garuzzo as chief operating officer. Mr. Garuzzo told the International Herald Tribune last week that Mr.

Romiti had fired him, and that he was given no explanation for his dismissal. Mr. Garuzzo is widely credited for helping bring Fiat back to profitability in recent years.

Mr. Romiti said the changes should "be seen not only as the necessary arrival of new forces in the control room of the company, but also as emblematic of the larger re-

Mr. Romiti will oversee Fiat through the next three years, before he reaches the age limit. When Romiti retires, Mr. Agnelli's 32-year-old nephew, Giovanni Agnelli Jr., now chief executive at the scooter-maker Piaggio Veicoli SpA, is expected to join Fiat's board room. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

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- Ultimate **DEFENCE** from lawsuits, judgments, divorce lawyers etc.
- **EARN 12% TAX FREE** on your cash
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MultiManager N.V.
NAV: 31.1.1994 122.4

"Attachments have been made against assets of MultiManager in Amsterdam. The possible effect of these attachments have not been taken into account in computing the above mentioned net asset values. Therefore the mentioned NAV's are provisional. The attachments may affect the redemption of shares."

See Int'l Funds Section for NAV's.

SPORTS

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1996

Cats His Wish

Wrong Numbers for Nokia Stock

Outlook for 'Significant' Profit Drop Punishes Shares

Bloomberg Business News
HELSINKI — Nokia Oyj shares tumbled on Wednesday after the Finnish telecommunications equipment company issued its second profit warning in three months and added it would withdraw from the television-making business.
 Although Nokia reported its 1995 earnings rose 23 percent, profit in the first half of 1996 would be "significantly lower" than in the first half of 1995, and there were no guarantees the situation would change in the second half, it said.
 "We expect that profits in the first two quarters of this year will be significantly lower than in the corresponding period in 1995," Nokia said.
 "Our ability to achieve stronger profitability in the second half of the year will depend on a number of factors, particularly the success of the introduction of our new line of mobile phones."
 Pretax profit rose to a less-than-expected 4.93 billion markkaa (\$1.09 billion) last year, as sales of telecommunications equipment and mobile phones rose. Analysts had expected about 5.1 billion markkaa, according to a survey by Swedish

news service Direkt.
 On the Helsinki Stock Exchange, Nokia shares fell 13 markkaa, to 156. Later in New York, the company's American depository receipts fell \$1.75 to close at \$35.625.
 "Lower profits have been in the pipeline, but using the word 'significantly' really hits hard," said Christian Diebisch, analyst at Paribas Capital Market. "The loss in consumer electronics was larger than expected."
 Total charges for the discontinuation of Nokia's unprofitable television operation came to 2.3 billion kroner for 1995.
 But Jorma Ollila, Nokia's chief executive, said he did not see any possibility of more dismantling charges this year.
 He said to analysts in a conference call that Nokia was talking to a number of potential buyers of the operations.
 "If there is a sale, a significant part of the provision can be taken back," he said. "This should be settled shortly, at the latest by this summer."
 Mr. Ollila told analysts that a 36

percent rise in orders for telecommunications infrastructure equipment should bring 30 percent to 45 percent sales growth for the division this year. Sales of mobile phones will grow 30 percent to 40 percent this year, he said.
 Nokia's mobile phone sales rose 44 percent in 1995, to 16 billion markkaa. For telecommunications equipment, revenue rose 28 percent, to 10 billion markkaa. The two divisions account for 70 percent of total sales.
 Nokia said it hoped to have sorted out the problems, such as logistics, that have hampered profitability for its mobile-phone business by the second half of this year.
 While demand in Europe should remain strong, Nokia does not expect the U.S. market to improve until 1997 because technology development is not moving fast enough for the mass introduction of digital telephones.
 Mr. Ollila said that Nokia's global share of mobile phones was "significantly above 20 percent, but not as high as 25 percent." He targeted securing over 20 percent of the U.S. digital phone market.

IPO Values Orange Below Expectations

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — Orange PLC said Wednesday its sale of 25 percent of its equity next month would value the British mobile telephone network operator at a minimum of £2.2 billion (\$3.4 billion), one-fifth less than analysts expected.
 Orange is 69 percent owned by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. of Hong Kong and 31 percent by British Aerospace PLC.
 In a preliminary prospectus to gauge investor response, the company said it would price the shares at between 175 and 205 pence a share, giving it a market capitalization of £2.2 billion and £2.45 billion. The offer of 325 million new ordinary shares is expected to raise between £530.6 million and £623.5 million for the company.
 The funds will be used to repay existing shareholder loans, the company said.
 The shares will be listed on the London Stock Exchange and in the form of American depository receipts on the Nasdaq system. Each ADR will represent the right to receive 5 common shares.
 Analysts had expected the sale to value Orange at £2.8 billion, 21 percent more than the company's own minimum valuation.
 "It's certainly lower than it was expected to be — we think it's come back into a much more sensible range," said Doug Hawkins, telecommunications analyst at Nomura Research Institute Ltd. "None of us doubt that personal communications will be wireless in future, but the uncertainty in all of this is what the average consumer is prepared to spend." He added that average annual spending on mobile

phones per customer was declining rapidly.
 Graham Howe, finance director for Orange, said analysts' high estimates were set according to where they expected Orange shares to trade once the sale was complete.
 "It is typical for investors to expect to pay a discount on the offer," Mr. Howe said. "The banks have set a price to withstand a variety of market conditions. From a company perspective, it's important that this is a successful flotation given the momentum behind it."
 "The stock market is something nobody can predict the outcome of," he said.
 Orange began selling a British mobile-phone service in 1994, increasing competition in what had already become a mature market dominated by Vodafone Group PLC and Cellnet, a joint venture of British Telecommunications PLC and Securicor Group PLC.
 Orange's innovation, and principal selling point, was that it billed by the second rather than by the minute. It now has more than 400,000 subscribers, or 7 percent of the British mobile-phone market.
 Mr. Howe said Orange was not concerned that its competitors planned to introduce per-second pricing next month. They will introduce per-second pricing only on their digital telephone services, which account for only around 700,000 customers, compared with their combined total of more than 4 million customers, Mr. Howe said.
 "We still represent better value for money," Mr. Howe said. "It's quite flattering they've adopted per second pricing."

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
2600	3800	2100	
2500	3700	2000	
2400	3600	1900	
2300	3500	1800	
2200	3400	1700	
2100	3300	1600	
1995	1995	1995	1995
Exchange Index	Wednesday Close	Wednesday Close	% Change
Amsterdam EOE	518.90	507.80	+1.02
Brussels Stock Exchange	6,788.91	6,717.97	+1.02
Frankfurt DAX	2,422.50	2,444.82	+1.13
Copenhagen Stock Market	487.00	485.75	+0.24
Helsinki HEX General	1,855.43	1,837.97	+0.97
Lisbon BVL	425.00	427.80	+0.62
London FTSE 100	3,780.20	3,717.90	+0.60
Madrid Stock Exchange	6,451.35	6,416.94	+1.31
Milan MIBTEL	6,991.00	6,922.00	+1.00
Paris CAC 40	6,822.75	6,755.51	+1.24
Stockholm SX 15	1,888.00	1,875.00	+0.68
Vienna ATX	1,977.00	1,975.00	+0.00
Zurich SPI	2,778.75	2,750.75	+1.02

Very briefly:

- The European Union approved terms under which Bremer Vulkan AG can receive loan guarantees to finish ships under construction. The EU had said it would refuse approval until it found out what the company had done with subsidies allegedly diverted from a program for Eastern German shipyards.
- The Netherlands' gross domestic product rose 2.4 percent in 1995 from a year earlier, largely supported by increased domestic spending.
- Rabobank Nederland said 1995 net profit rose 12 percent, to a record 1.43 billion guilders (\$878.6 million) from 1.28 billion as demand for its services and products grew.
- Hanson Industries North America, the U.S. arm of Hanson PLC of Britain, said Cavenham Forest Industries, a wholly owned subsidiary, had agreed to sell properties in the American South to Weyerhaeuser Co. for \$500 million.
- The European Union has asked for information from the French government in response to charges by Scandinavian Airlines System that Air France is using state aid in a fare war in breach of EU conditions on a government rescue program.
- Ciments Francais SA posted 1995 net profit of 275 million francs (\$55.1 million), reversing a loss of 171 million francs in 1994, as reduced fixed costs and increased productivity helped it overcome three years of losses.
- Novo Nordisk A/S, a Danish biotechnology and pharmaceuticals company, said Tuesday that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit had reversed an injunction from a lower court that blocked sales of its genetically-engineered human growth hormone in the United States.
- Christiania Bank & Kreditkasse of Norway said 1995 net profit rose 90 percent, to 2.79 billion kroner (\$438.3 million) from 1.47 billion kroner as it reversed 1.09 billion kroner in charges previously set aside to cover bad debt.
- Spain's regulatory authorities reportedly oppose a cable TV deal reached last year between Telefonos de Espana SA and Canal Plus Espana, a unit of Canal Plus SA of France, the El Pais newspaper reported.

Standard Is Calm Over Hong Kong

Agence France-Presse
LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC will continue to play an important role in Hong Kong after the handover to China in 1997, the British bank said Wednesday, after reporting an increase in profits and raising its dividend.
 The bank, which operates mainly in Asia, said pretax profit rose 30 percent last year, to £661 million (\$1.02 billion). It also raised the dividend for the year by 38 percent, to 11 pence. Revenue grew 8 percent, to £1.79 billion.
 Chairman Patrick Gillam said the bank saw "no evidence that business opportunities and conditions in Hong Kong will be affected," by the handover of the British colony to China in July 1997.
 Activities in Hong Kong contributed 35 percent of the bank's profit last year.
 The bank said income was helped by lower debt charges and tight control over costs.

France Sells Total Shares

Copyright by Dow Jones & Co.
PARIS — France sold most of its 5 percent stake in the oil company Total SA on Wednesday in the first of this year's planned asset sales, which are expected to total 40 billion French francs (\$8.02 billion).
 The government sold 9.5 million, or 4 percent, of Total SA's shares through Credit Lyonnais SA and Lehman Brothers. The per share price of 326 francs amounts to a total price of a little less than 3.1 billion francs, including underwriters' fees.
 Total's shares were sold at a 2.4 percent discount to the Tuesday closing price of 333.90 francs. The share closed down 2 francs on Wednesday, at 331.90 francs.
 Jean Arthus, the French finance minister, hailed the sale as a "very great success," adding that shares had been sold to both domestic and foreign investors.
 On Tuesday the board of Total had agreed to the sale which "may occur as soon as market conditions are right," the company had said.
 No detail was immediately available on who bought the state's stake.

EU Cuts '96 Growth Outlook

Knights-Ridder
BRUSSELS — The European Union on Wednesday lowered its growth forecast for 1996 to below 2 percent from 2.6 percent.
 Yves Thibault de Silguy, economic and monetary union commissioner, told the European Parliament that monetary fluctuations were responsible for a loss of 0.5 percent of growth between 1995 and 1996.
 Mr. de Silguy said a recession

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Feb. 28, 1996			
High	Low	Close	Open
Grains			
SOYBEAN MEAL (COT)	10.00	10.00	10.00
SOYBEAN OIL (COT)	10.00	10.00	10.00
Metals			
GOLD (COMEX)	380.00	380.00	380.00
SILVER (COMEX)	10.00	10.00	10.00
Stocks			
NYSE	10000	10000	10000
NASDAQ	10000	10000	10000
Commodities			
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	20.00	20.00	20.00
NATURAL GAS (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close			
Stock	Sales	High	Low
AMEX	10000	10000	10000
NYSE	10000	10000	10000
NASDAQ	10000	10000	10000

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Most Active			
Index	High	Low	Close
Dow Jones	10000	10000	10000
NYSE	10000	10000	10000
NASDAQ	10000	10000	10000

STOCK TABLES EXPLAINED

Dividends			
Company	Per Amt	Rec Pay	Company
IBM	1.00	1.00	IBM
Microsoft	0.50	0.50	Microsoft
Apple	0.25	0.25	Apple

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	109 3/4	1,200,000
Microsoft	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	1,100,000
Apple	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	41 3/4	1,000,000
Oracle	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	900,000
Amazon	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	27 3/4	800,000
Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Amazon	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	27 3/4	800,000
Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Amazon	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	27 3/4	800,000
Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Amazon	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	27 3/4	800,000
Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Amazon	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	27 3/4	800,000
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Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Amazon	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	27 3/4	800,000
Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	109 3/4	1,200,000
Microsoft	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	1,100,000
Apple	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	41 3/4	1,000,000
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Amazon	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	27 3/4	800,000
Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
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Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
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Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Amazon	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	27 3/4	800,000
Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
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Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

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Yahoo	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	600,000
Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
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Google	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	17 3/4	700,000
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Alibaba	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	500,000
Facebook	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	400,000
Twitter	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	300,000
LinkedIn	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	200,000
Slack	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000
Zoom	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	100,000

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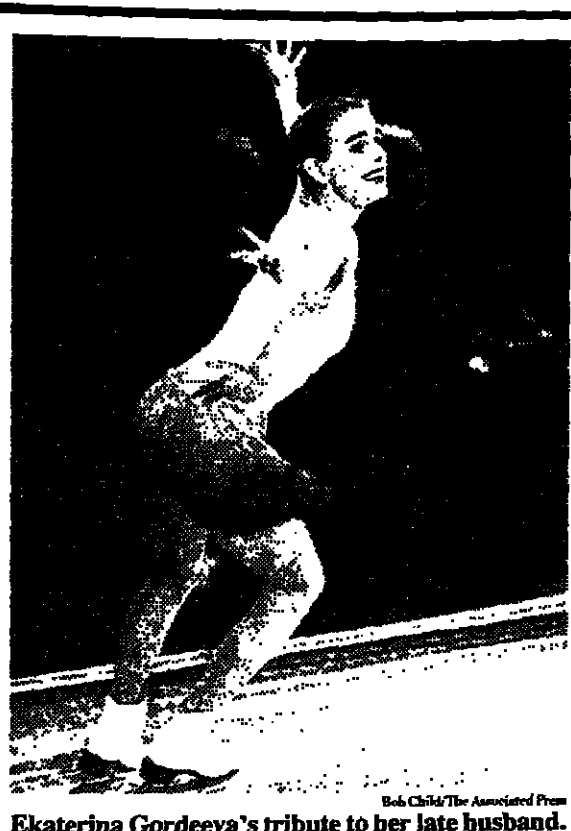
Chetzy Gets His Wish

February 28, 1996

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Ekaterina Gordeeva's tribute to her late husband.

A Triumph Born From Tragedy

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

HARTFORD, Connecticut — She used to look out at the ice and wonder how they did it. How they could talk themselves into their routines, their jumps, without a partner's support, without the power of loving hands around their waists.

"I always admired them," she said, mentioning the names of Kristi Yamaguchi and Oksana Baiul. "So tiny, so alone on the ice, doing the jumps all by themselves."

Ekaterina Gordeeva sighed, her own slender shoulders rising and falling, at once sending a message of hope and resignation. "I understand it now," she said.

At the Hartford Civic Center on Tuesday night, Gordeeva became something she never wished or imagined she would be. As the clock struck 8:45, she skated into singles life, beginning her brave new day in tribute to the precious days with Sergei Grinkov that she has had to leave behind.

Her performance, closing the first of two star-studded hours, was grace and courage dissolving in tears.

"You cannot let the emotions get in the way," she said, a figure skater's axiom that was not going to hold up as tribute was paid to two Olympic gold medals, four world championships and 14 years of partnership, romance and shocking loss.

Grinkov was Gordeeva's childhood companion, her first crush, her eventual husband and the father of their daughter. He was the constant in her life, from when she was 10 years old to the moment she felt his familiar hands around her waist on the ice on that terrible day in Lake Placid three months ago, when Grinkov fell to the ice. He died of heart failure hours later. Gordeeva surely wasn't thinking about it then, but her career as a pairs skater was over as Grinkov took his final breath.

"I could never skate with anyone else," she said. "That was a different life."

The cast of "Stars on Ice," with whom Grinkov and Gordeeva had been touring, organized Tuesday night's program, which they called "A Celebration of Life." Baiul, Yamaguchi, Katerina Witt, Brian Boitano and Viktor Petrenko were among those who skated.

Gordeeva's program was created by G&G's longtime coach, Marina Zoueva, who was on the ice when Grinkov was stricken. It was not it was, in the 5-foot-1-inch, 90-pound skater's words, dedicated to people "who have to start all over again, stand up on their knees."

As the music began, Gordeeva covered her eyes in horror. She searched the stands in disbelief. She shook her fists in rage. She dropped to her knees in mourning.

Then, as promised, she rose, quickened the pace, executed two clean jumps, let the radiance return to her face. When she had finished, she hugged her daughter. Then Grinkov's mother, Ana, then Zoueva.

Later, as Scott Hamilton held blonde, 3-year-old Daria nearby, Gordeeva told the sell-out crowd: "Tonight, I skated with Sergei. That's why it was so good."

Ajax Defeats Zaragoza for Super Cup

Reuters

Ajax Amsterdam beat Real Zaragoza of Spain, 4-0, on Wednesday to win the European Super Cup and complete a rare sweep of three cup victories.

The Dutch champion, already the holder of the European Champions Cup and World Club Cup, added to its silverware collection after a bizarre affair that saw them awarded three penalties and play most of the second half against nine men.

Their goals came from Winston Bogarde after 41 minutes, Finidi George (53rd) and two penalties from Danny Blind in the 66th and 69th minutes.

Kaiserslautern reached the German Cup final for only the second time in its history, defeating Bayer Leverkusen, 2-1, in a semifinal game.

Kaiserslautern, which won the cup in its only previous appearance in 1990, will face the winner of the semifinal Wednesday between Karlsruhe and Fortuna Düsseldorf in May's final.

Kaiserslautern took the lead Tuesday night in the 35th minute when a shot by the Czech midfielder Miloslav Kadlec was deflected past Leverkusen's goalkeeper, Dirk Heinen.

Kaiserslautern's victory was the perfect gift for Coach Friedel Rausch, who has been under heavy pressure and was celebrating his 56th birthday Tuesday.

FRANCE Paris Saint-Germain stopped its four-game losing streak and probably saved coach Luis Fernandez's job as it beat Lens, 1-0, in the French first-division soccer league's 29th round.

Paris Saint-Germain had lost three league games then was ousted from the French Cup last Saturday. Fernandez was under fire by the club's leadership although the team was still comfortably ahead in the league.

Patrice Loko's goal in the 34th minute helped relieve some of the pressure and upped PSG's margin to five points when Auxerre and Metz tied.

Monaco took over fourth from Lens when it drew with Guingamp, 0-0. Nantes, last year's champion, beat Gueugnon, 1-0.

ENGLAND Gary McAllister scored twice as Leeds United fought back to beat first-division Port Vale, 2-1, in an English Football Association Cup fifth-round replay on Tuesday night.



Lens' goalkeeper, Guillaume Warmuz, making a save early in the game against Paris Saint-Germain.

A Test for Pakistani Defenders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Fielding will likely be the deciding factor in World Cup cricket's Group B match Thursday between Pakistan, the defending champion, and South Africa.

The South Africans displayed unmatched skills in stopping and catching the ball against New Zealand and England, the other Group B teams.

Although Pakistan is evenly matched with South Africa in batting and bowling, its fielding has traditionally been weak. The clash will also be Pakistan's first test after it crushed debutants, United Arab Emirates and the Netherlands, in the first two outings.

The last time the two teams met, South Africa beat Pakistan, 2-0, in the quadrangular one-day finals and thrashed them in the one-off test by an inning.

West Indies, once the most feared team in international cricket, is facing what the team's manager, Wes Hall, describes as "a very crucial match" Thursday against Kenya.

"At any cost we have to win this match, since we have lost four points in the league encounters," the former fast bowler said. Hall was referring to his team's five-wicket defeat by India in Gwalior and its forfeiture of the match against Sri Lanka in Colombo because of safety fears. West Indies' solitary victory was by six wickets in its opening game against Zimbabwe.

Kenya have lost all three Group A games. Its latest defeat was Tuesday against Zimbabwe.

The Pakistan Cricket Board's chief executive, Arif Ali Abbasi, faced with mounting criticism over the lack of World Cup crowds in Pakistan, said Wednesday: "You can't arrest them and put them in."

Abbasi denied that the event had not been marketed well enough.

While crowds have packed the stadiums in India, spectators have resolutely stayed away from games in Pakistan. No attendance figures have been published here, but across the border in Bombay on Tuesday more than 40,000 fans watched Australia defeat India, while so-called low-key games involving qualifiers like Kenya have attracted crowds of 20,000.

"Cricketing lore declares that if a team lands on a 'Nelson' — the score of 111 or any multiple thereof — bad luck is sure to follow. India reached 222 for seven, the dreaded 'double Nelson,' against Australia to set the umpire, David Shepherd, hopping. The only way out, as Shepherd demonstrated, is to keep one leg off the ground until the score changes. The former Gloucestershire player duly obliged until the Indians scored the next run.

WORLD CUP CRICKET



SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE				CENTRAL CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct	Team	W	L	Pct	Team	W	L	Pct
Orlando	15	17	.467	Chicago	16	14	.533	Utah	17	17	.500
New York	14	18	.438	Cleveland	15	15	.500	San Antonio	16	16	.500
Atlanta	14	18	.438	Albany	14	16	.467	Denver	15	17	.467
Washington	13	19	.406	Charlotte	13	17	.438	Dallas	14	18	.438
Seattle	13	19	.406	Memphis	13	17	.438	Phoenix	14	18	.438
Philadelphia	11	21	.344	Toronto	14	18	.438	San Jose	13	19	.406

TRANSITIONS

Team	W	L	Pct
Seattle	12	12	.500
L.A. Lakers	11	13	.454
Phoenix	10	14	.417
Golden State	9	15	.375
Sacramento	8	16	.333
Portland	7	17	.294
L.A. Clippers	6	18	.250

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Team	W	L	T
Georgia Tech	10	0	0
Alabama	9	0	1
Florida State	8	0	1
Notre Dame	7	0	1
Michigan	6	0	1
Ohio State	5	0	1
Stanford	4	0	1
USC	3	0	1
Wake Forest	2	0	1
Yale	1	0	1

SOCCER

Team	W	L	T
France	10	0	0
Italy	9	0	1
Spain	8	0	1
Germany	7	0	1
England	6	0	1
Sweden	5	0	1
Denmark	4	0	1
Netherlands	3	0	1
Belgium	2	0	1
Poland	1	0	1
Czech Republic	0	0	1

HOCKEY

Team	W	L	T
St. Louis	10	0	0
Edmonton	9	0	1
Calgary	8	0	1
San Jose	7	0	1
Phoenix	6	0	1
Los Angeles	5	0	1
San Diego	4	0	1
Chicago	3	0	1
Colorado	2	0	1
Minnesota	1	0	1
Washington	0	0	1

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

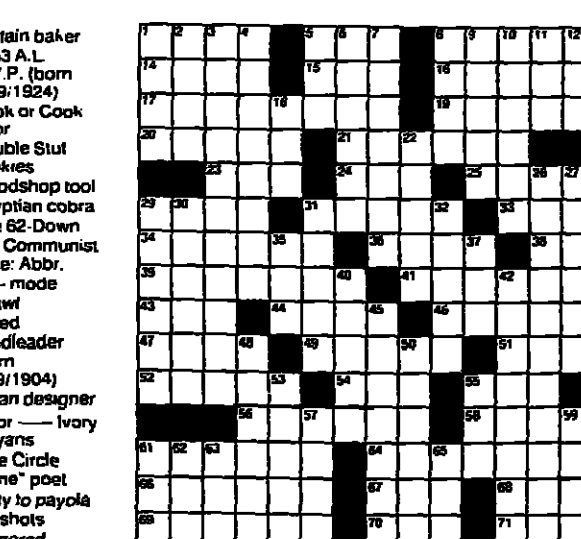
1 Hikers' needs
5 Place for hydrotherapy
8 Marine deposits
14 One way to run
15 Trouble
16 Greet the day

17 Multishot
18 Dream
19 With 61-Across
20 Cardinals
21 All-Star (born 2/23/1904)
22 Funeral song
23 Guiding maxims

24 Har color
25 White's partner?
26 Like — out of hell
27 Nager the horrible dog
28 Woodcock toby
29 Hooky player
30 Role for Myrna
31 Cure's title
32 With 41-Across
33 director of "Wings" (born 2/29/1896)
34 See 39-Across
35 Kamono sash
36 — Rabbit
37 Comic Booster
38 Trompe l' —
39 Weathered
40 Frigg's husband
41 Helps with the dishes
42 Parapsychologist's study
43 L.A. law figure
44 Thin
45 About
46 See 19-Across
47 Generally available
48 Five spaces, perhaps
49 Name part
50 Depilatory brand
51 Bags
52 Provoked
53 New Year's song ending

DOWN

1 Take notice of
2 "It is so"
3 Excommunicator of Henry VIII
4 2/29/1468
5 Kind of system
6 Posed



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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 28

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Sports Chiefs Meet

European sports leaders, alarmed at the implications of the Bosman ruling, will meet in Rome on Thursday to hammer out a special case for sports to put before a European Union summit next month.

Jacques Rogge, the Belgian president of the European Olympic Committees, says sports should be protected like culture and believes he already has the backing of several governments.

UEFA, European soccer's governing body, was balked into accepting the European Court's ruling of Dec. 15 in a case brought by a Belgian soccer player, Jean-Marc Bosman, to abolish limits on foreigners playing for clubs in the European Union. (AP)

Rush Wants Out

Soccer Ian Rush says he will be leaving Liverpool on a free transfer at the end of the season after spending 15 years at Anfield.

Rush, 34, a striker who has a career total of 404 goals including a record 345 for Liverpool, is still club captain but has failed to lodge young strikers Stan Collymore or Robbie Fowler from the starting lineup since recovering from a cartilage operation in November. (Reuters)

Skis Go Astray

The Norwegian team's luggage and ski equipment was 24 hours late, wiping out the team's official practice session for World Cup races in Hakuba, Japan. The 88 bags were shipped from Spain, site of last week's World Championships. Three days of men's races will start Friday at Hakuba's Happo-One course, which is also the setting for the Alpine events at the 1998 Winter Olympics. (AP)

Shot Putter Injured

ATHLETICS The Finnish shot putter, Mika Halvari, who won the silver medal in the 1995 world championships, has snapped his Achilles tendon in training and will not be able to compete in European championships in Stockholm in March.

Sun Caiyun of China cleared 4.28 meters (14 feet, 1/2 inch) to break her own indoor pole vault world record in a tournament in Tianjin, setting an indoor record for the fourth time this year. (AP)

SPORTS

A Victory For Scrappy Villanova

The Associated Press
The first game without Kerry Kittles was rough for Villanova, an 11-point loss to Connecticut at home.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

The second game of the senior guard's three-game suspension for unauthorized use of a university telephone credit card went a lot smoother: a 76-71 victory at Boston College on Tuesday night.

That leaves the season finale Saturday at Georgetown, and then Kittles will be back.

Alvin Williams, the other guard for

the sixth-ranked Wildcats, came up big against Boston College with a career-high 24 points, including a back-breaking 3-pointer with 1:01 to play.

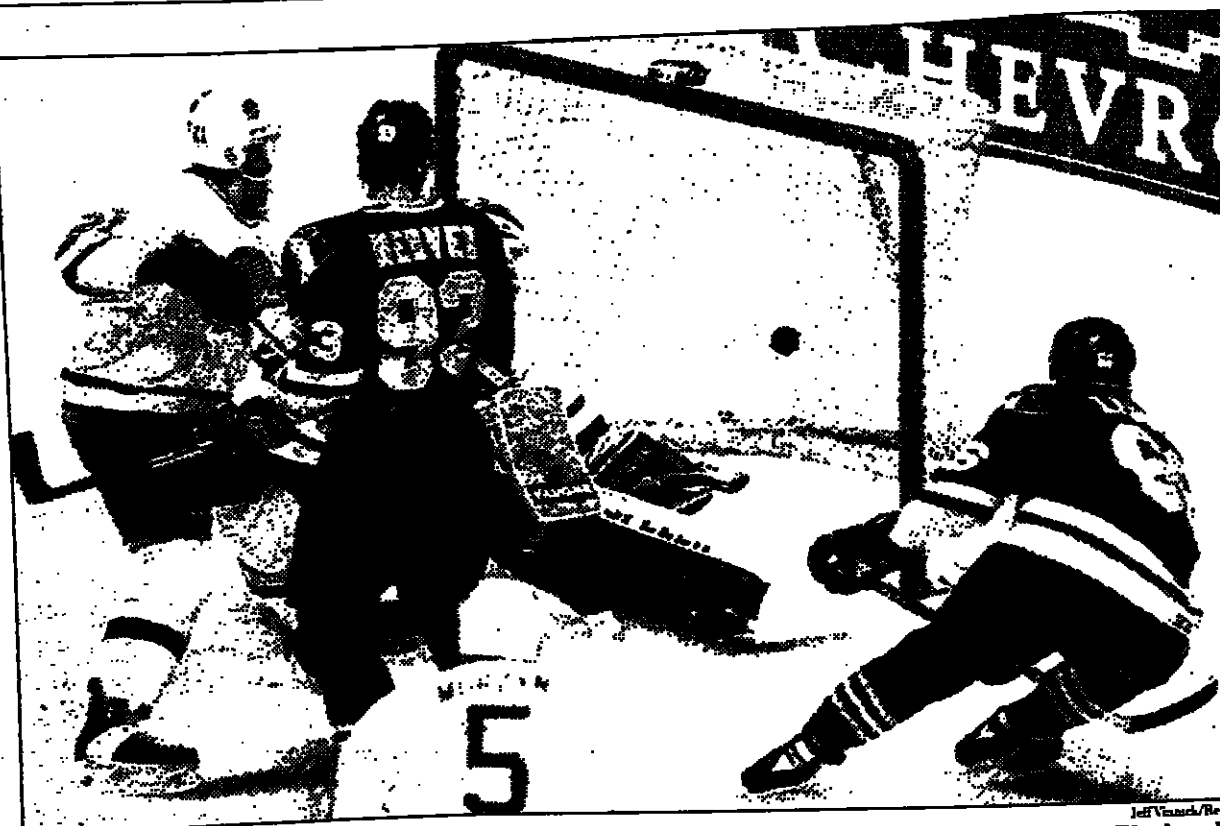
He's a great, great player. But we have some other guys," Villanova's coach, Steve Lappas, said of Kittles, who is 13 points from becoming the school's career scoring leader. "You can't be in the top six like we've been all year and just have one guy."

Eric Eberz had 25 points for Villanova (24-4, 14-3 Big East).

No. 1 Kentucky 88, Auburn 73. The Wildcats (25-1, 15-0 SEC) won their 24th straight and are within one game of the first unbeaten season in the Southeastern Conference since Alabama in 1956. Tony Delf had 15 points to lead visiting Kentucky. Franklin Williams led the Tigers (18-10, 6-9) with 22 points.

Providence 84, No. 8 Georgetown 77. The Friars (16-9, 9-8 Big East) had five players in double figures, never trailed and closed out the home victory by making eight of 10 free throws in the final 51 seconds. Allen Iverson had 34 points for the Hoyas (23-6, 12-5).

No. 13 Wake Forest 84, No. 19 North Carolina 60. The Demon Deacons (19-5, 11-4 Atlantic Coast Conference) won their 19th straight home game and moved within one-half game of first-place Georgia Tech in the league race. The Tar Heels (19-9, 9-6), who have lost five of eight and can finish no higher than third in the ACC.



Mario Lemieux, right, scoring his 52d goal against Vancouver's goalie, Kirk McLean, in a game won by Pittsburgh.

'Ugly Basketball' Wins Games for Bulls

The Associated Press
They're reached 50 victories faster than any team in National Basketball Association history, but the Chicago Bulls are far from where they want to be.

"We're just motoring along," Michael Jordan said Tuesday night after he led the Bulls to a fourth straight win over the Minnesota Timberwolves, 120-99.

"We're playing ugly basketball and we're winning. I think we have to put some touches on our game a little."

The Bulls (50-6) reached 50 victories in 56 games, one better than the 1982-83 Philadelphia 76ers who started 50-7 en route to a 65-17 season and a title.

Jordan had 35 points, including 11 each in the third and fourth quarters, as the Bulls finally put the Timberwolves away with a late spurt.

Toni Kukoc, whose 40-foot bank shot

at the buzzer gave the Bulls a 58-55 halftime lead, added 23 points — including nine in the fourth quarter. Dennis Rodman finished with a season-high 24 rebounds. Scottie Pippen, 20-of-69 in the last four games, scored 16 points.

Rockets 105, Raptors 100. In Houston, Kenny Smith, who was benched for 11 of

NBA ROUNDUP

12 games before leading a victory over the Lakers on Saturday, scored 21 points to help the Rockets hold off the Raptors. Hakeem Olajuwon got 35 points, 15 rebounds and five blocked shots.

76ers 121, Mavericks 115. In Dallas, Clarence Weatherspoon scored a season-high 27 points. Vernon Maxwell had 25 and Trevor Ruffin 21.

Clippers 95, Spurs 90. Los Angeles won for only the second time in 15 games as

Brian Williams made six crucial foul shots in the final 25.2 seconds. David Robinson scored 28 points for the Spurs.

Nuggets 96, Bulls 92. Denver overcame injuries to Don MacLean and Dikembe Mutombo, getting clutch foul shots from Doug Overton and NBA free throw leader Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf.

Hornets 88, Bucks 84. In Milwaukee, Glenn Robinson tipped a missed free throw into the wrong basket with seven seconds left, giving Charlotte a one-point lead that sealed the outcome.

Heat 93, Nets 90. In East Rutherford, New Jersey, the Nets had three chances to go ahead in the final minute and couldn't score, and Tim Hardaway made two free throws with three seconds left.

In other games, the Cavaliers defeated the Warriors, 92-80, and the beat the Trail Blazers, 101-87.

Gretzky Gets His Wish With Trade to St. Louis

The Associated Press
ST. LOUIS — Wayne Gretzky, no longer able to deliver a Stanley Cup all by himself, traded Hollywood for a new home and new hope in St. Louis.

The greatest hockey player of his generation was dealt from the Los Angeles Kings to the Blues on Tuesday night, ending weeks of rumor and speculation about his future.

"I'm emotionally drained," Gretzky said at a news conference in Los Angeles. "I'm disappointed to be leaving Los Angeles but I'm excited to play in St. Louis."

The trade immediately reshapes the Blues, uniting Gretzky with Coach Mike Keenan, who led the New York Rangers to a Stanley Cup title in 1994, and the right wing, Brett Hull, one of hockey's biggest offensive threats.

"We all feel we've added a dimension to our hockey team that we've needed badly," Keenan said.

To get the most prolific scorer in National Hockey League history, the Blues gave the Kings three young players — Craig Johnson, Patrice Tardif and Roman Vopat — plus their No. 1 pick in the 1997 draft and a fifth-round pick this year.

"This is a terrific day for the St. Louis Blues franchise," said its president, Jack Quinn. "There were some moments that weren't pleasant, but we're all good friends, and things turned out the right way."

Gretzky can become a free agent after this season, and the Kings risked losing him without compensation if they failed to sign him. He said it could "conceivably happen" that he plays out the season with the Blues, then signs elsewhere.

"I think it's been tough on everyone," Gretzky said. "It's been very unfair for all of us. I think everyone is relieved."

Bob Sanderman of the Kings said he had made a contract offer to Gretzky.

"He went away and discussed it with his family and let us know late this afternoon he preferred not to remain with the Kings," Sanderman said.

The contract would have covered the rest of Gretzky's playing days. He then would have moved into a senior front-office job.

"Finances never really were a factor," Gretzky said.

Gretzky was relaxed and upbeat as he announced his trade at an airport hotel. His demeanor was far different from the time he was last traded. Gretzky was reduced to sobs when he was dealt from Edmonton to Los Angeles in 1988.

He is expected to be in the lineup for the Blues on Thursday night in Vancouver.

The Gretzky trade watch, which had involved a number of teams, was a strain for all parties, and Gretzky had said he expected a deal before the March 20 trade deadline. "It's been going on for 2½ months," Kings coach Larry Robinson said. "Something has to be resolved. It's not good for the team. It's not fair to Wayne."

Gretzky played his last game for the Kings on Monday night in Winnipeg, where he assisted on one goal in a 4-3 loss.

Gretzky is making \$6.5 million this season, and he had scoffed at suggestions that he was seeking a new contract that would pay him \$21 million for the next three seasons.

A nine-time Most Valuable Player, Gretzky won four Stanley Cups with Edmonton before going to the Kings. He sparked hockey interest in Southern California but failed to win an NHL title for Los Angeles, getting the team as far as the finals in 1993.

The idea that Gretzky would be coming to St. Louis sent fans to the Blues' ticket windows, where 2,200 tickets were sold in the last two days.

Rangers Lose to Capitals, 4-3, As Messier Reinjures Shoulder

The Associated Press
How good would the New York Rangers be without Mark Messier?

They had a taste of it Tuesday night when they lost their captain to an injury early in the game and then lost to the Washington Capitals, 4-3.

"Obviously, no one guy can fill in for Mark Messier," linemate Adam Graves said. "He plays a huge role at both ends of the rink. How bad his injury is, I don't know. But it is one of those things where we have to pick up the slack."

Messier aggravated a right shoulder injury and was to be re-evaluated Wednesday, along with defenseman Kevin Lowe, who suffered a groin injury. It was not immediately known whether either would play host to the Boston Bruins.

"Mark is a great player and it's a big plus when he's not playing against his own team," said Washington's Joe Juneau, who scored two goals in the third period as the Rangers lost their second straight at Madison Square Garden following a club record-tying 24-game home unbeaten streak.

Messier scored his 41st goal in the first period before he was forced out of the game in the first minute of the second period.

Capitals goaltender Olaf Kolzig made

38 saves in his first game since Washington recalled him from the minors this week.

Penguins 7, Canucks 4. Mario Lemieux and Jaromir Jagr each scored

NHL ROUNDUP

twice to lead Pittsburgh at Vancouver. Jagr boosted his season total to 54 goals, adding in a pair of assists as well, while Lemieux remained one back at 53. Vancouver's Alexandre Mogilny registered his 49th.

Red Wings 6, Islanders 2. Viacheslav Kozlov scored two of visiting Detroit's four goals in the third period as the Red Wings won their fifth straight.

Martin Lapointe flipped a rebound over Soderstrom at 8:53. Kozlov put in a wrist shot at 10:57. Keith Primeau added a goal at 15:08. Paul Coffey and Igor Larionov also scored for the Red Wings.

Others 4, Bruins 3. Martinus Czerkawski, traded from Boston to Edmonton last month, scored with 20 seconds left in overtime as the visiting Oilers beat the Bruins. Czerkawski's 11th goal of the season, and first game-winner, came at 4:40 of the extra session. Jeff Norton tied the game at 3 when he scored his seventh goal on a backhand at 12:28 of the third period.



Yankees' infielder Tony Fernandez leaping clear of Ivan Cruz in an intrasquad game in Tampa, Florida.

Braves Sign Deal With Disney

The Associated Press
The Atlanta Braves have reached a deal to relocate their spring training camp to Walt Disney World in 1998.

Disney lured the Braves away from West Palm Beach, their spring training home for 34 seasons, by beginning construction of a 7,500-seat stadium as part of a multimillion-dollar sports complex. It is to open in spring 1997.

At the same time, plans to build a new stadium in Palm Beach County fell through because of dispute between the Braves and the project developer over parking and who would cover any cost overruns.

"We're disappointed," said Palm Beach County commissioner Karen Marcus, who was told of the decision in a conference call with the Braves' president, Stan Kasten, and general manager John Schuerholz.

"We felt like the county negotiated in good faith for 24 years and the fans of this community supported the team for over 30 years — even when they weren't world champions," Marcus said.

The Braves signed a 20-year deal with Disney. The Cleveland Indians outfielder Albert Belle is close to being fined — perhaps as much as \$50,000 — or suspended for his behavior toward a

television reporter during the last World Series. There has been no final decision on disciplining Belle for berating NBC reporter Hannah Storm before Game 3, baseball officials said Tuesday.

The officials, who spoke on the condition they not be identified, said acting commissioner Bud Selig was contemplating either a \$50,000 fine or a suspension. If Belle refuses to accept a fine, Selig will choose the latter penalty.

The players' union is involved in the negotiations, the officials said. Baseball's first choice was for Belle to agree to counseling, but Belle hasn't been willing to accept that, the officials said.

The Chicago White Sox's left fielder Tony Phillips has stunned his new team by announcing his retirement.

Phillips, 36, who signed a two-year, \$3.6 million contract Jan. 20, left camp Saturday and returned to his home in Scottsdale, Arizona, for "family reasons." From there he phoned Chicago's general manager, Ron Schuler, and said he was retiring.

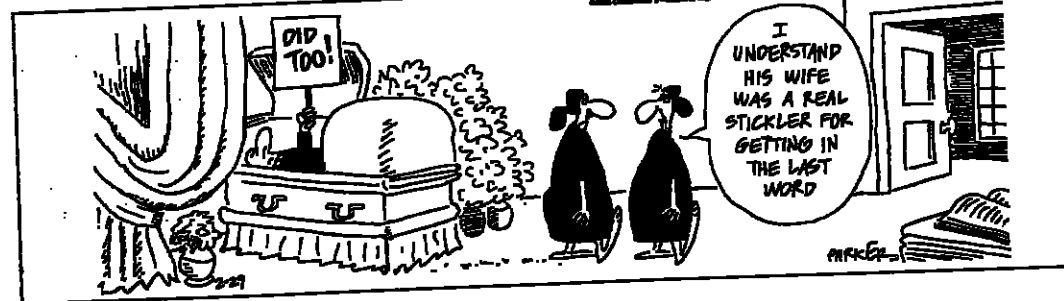
Phillips hit .261 with a career-high 27 homers last year for California.

Marty Cordova, last year's American League rookie of the year, has agreed to a four-year contract with the Minnesota Twins for \$6.3 million.

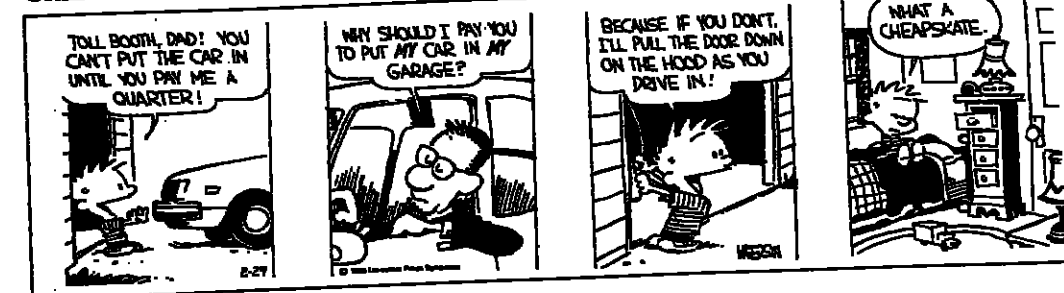
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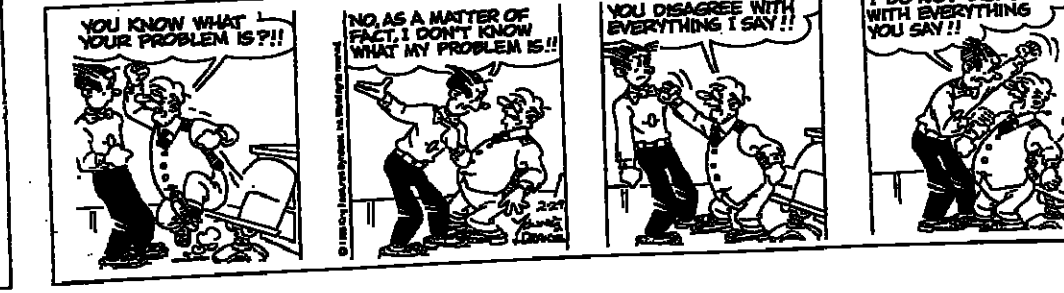
CALVIN AND HOBBS



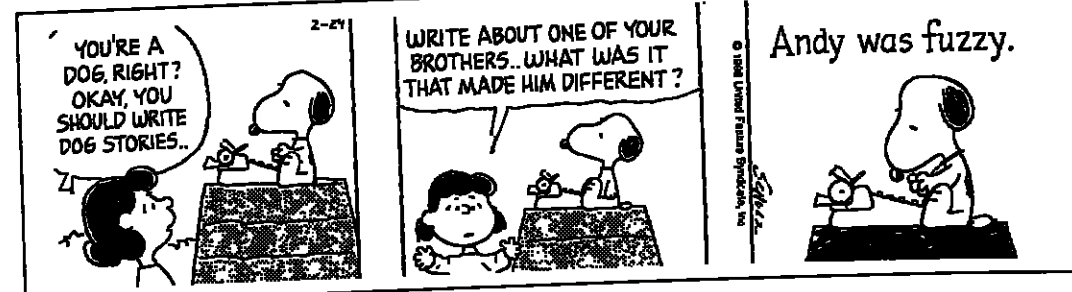
BEETLE BAILEY



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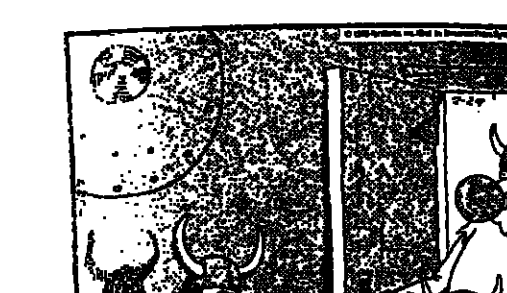
PEANUTS



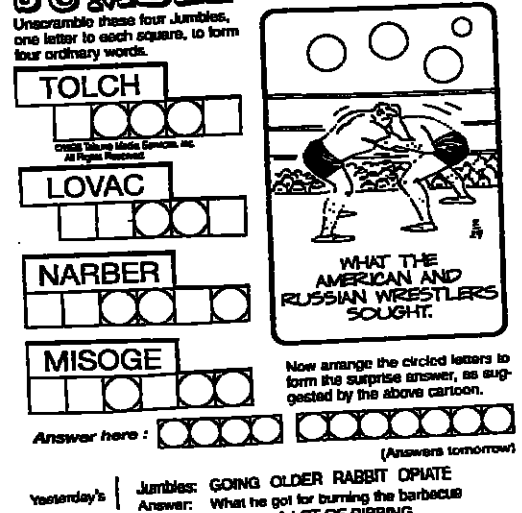
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